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VOL. 20. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY OCTOBER 5, 1901. NO. 19

RATING FOR TEACHERS.

MERIT RECORDS PROPOSED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Monday Evening, October 7, the Date Fixed—General Organization to Be the Same as Last Year—Change Proposed as to Requirements of Special Instructors—Teachers to Be Paid October 10 or 12—Appointments and Promotions.

A distinct innovation in the management of the public schools of the District was proposed at the meeting of the board of Education last night, when a resolution was offered providing for the preparation of a list of teachers, arranged in order of merit. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the superintendent be and he is hereby directed to cause to be prepared a complete list of teachers in the graded schools arranged by grades and in order of merit. The order of merit shall be established by monthly efficiency reports, rendered by the several supervising principals not later than the 5th day of each month, except the months of August and September. These reports, which are to be consolidated by the superintendent, shall rate teachers as excellent, good, fair, or poor. In making promotions the board shall select the teacher whose standing is higher than any other teacher of the same grade; should there be two or more teachers of equal merit the length of service shall govern the promotion.

Without discussion the resolution was referred to the committee on rules as it will have to come up as an amendment to the rules before it can be considered. It is expected it will be reported favorably and adopted.

THE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

After considerable discussion plans for the opening of the night high school were adopted. They are announced in the following statement by the board:

"The night high school will reopned on Monday evening October 7, at the Business High School. It will have the same general organization as last year, giving instruction in the business branches to pupils who have had an equivalent of the first eight grades of the day schools. It is not, however necessary that pupils should have attended the day schools in order to enter the night high school.

"The school is intended to give practical instruction to boys and girls who have been compelled to stop school in order to go to work, and to men and women who feel the necessity for a better business education. Instruction is given by competent teachers of the day schools in shorthand, bookkeeping, typewriting, arithmetic, and English composition.

"The principal of the school will be in his office at the Business High School on First street, betwenn B and C streets northwest, on Thursday and Friday of this week from 4.15 until 7 o'clock. and on Saturday from 3 until 6. for the purpose of enrolling pupils. On account of the large numbers which always enter these classes it is particularly desired that pupils intending to enter the school should be enrolled this week. In many of the classes, especially typewriting, pupils have been unable to enter because of the crowded condition of the school.

The following night school teachers were announced; Principal, Mr. Emery S. Wilson, instructors, Mr. M L. Cavanaugh, Mr. T. A. Steele, Mr. J. D. Minnick, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Thompson, Miss Rebecca E. Shanley, Miss Hester E. McNelly, Miss Flannery, Miss Baldwin, and Mrs. G. W. Gordon.

An important resolution regarding teachers of industrial subjects and special instructors was offered, and referred without discussion to the committee on rules, to be reported back as an amendment to the the rules. It provides that no person shall be considered eligible to enter examinations for special instruction who has not a high school education or its equivalent. At present any one may enter these examinations.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

The difficulty arising over the delay in the payment of the teachers' salaries for September has been remedied. It was announced last Wenesday night that salaries will be paid October 10 or 12. Although school does not begin until the latter part of September, the teachers are allowed full pay for that month. Heretofore it has been customary to pay them September 30 This year payment was delayed owing to illness of the superintendent, with the result that many teachers were inconvenienced.

The following special Instructors were appointed: Sewing in the first eight divisions, Miss E. Bartholow, sewing in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, Miss C. B. Campbell, drawing in the first eight divisions, Miss Ethel E. Foster, drawing in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, Mr. Nathaniel L. Guy, Miss E. C. Beadel was detailed as instructor of music in the kindergarten. Miss Rachel Coffin, a kindergarten teacher, was promoted. Miss Clara Davis was appointed assistant teacher of kindergarten Miss Christiana Thompson was appointed assistant principal of Henry School. The resignation of Miss Maude E. Alton, an assistant kindergarten teacher, was accepted.

The following third division changes were announced: Resigned, Miss May Jenkins, of the seventh grade, promoted, Miss Sarah J. Kealy, to the seventh grade, Miss A. L. Basset, to the sixth grade, Miss E. J. Lackey, to the fifth grade; Miss D. E. Pumphrey, to the fourth grade, Miss C. M. Fuller, to the third grade, Miss M. M. Hall, to the second grade, assigned, Miss P. M. Brodshaw, to the first grade.

Central High School promotions were announced as follows: Miss A. M. Wilson, head of department of drawing from $1,000 to $1,200, Mrs. E. R. Walton, department of health, from $950 to $1,000, Mrs. Mr. S. Hampson, from $900 to $959, Miss J. L. Dittio, $850 to $900, Miss Rene Sampson $700 to $850.

KNOWN IN OTHER LANDS.

The new prime minister of Japan, Viscount Katsura, distinguished himself in the Chinese war by winning one of the greatest fights, the battle of Kangwasai.

The duke of Cornwall, though born and bred in England, speaks the language with as decidedly German an accent as does his mother, while the king burrs his r's very oddly.

M. Paul Revoil, the new governor of Algeria, is 45 years of age and is a brother of the late George Revoil, the explorer of the Somali country. Originally he was a journalist.

Lord Dufferin, who has recently completed his seventy-fifth year, once referred to himself, on account of the numerous offices he has held, as "maid-of-all-work to British governments."

In a lawsuit now pending in Scotland to determine whether the late Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, a millionaire banker, was domiciled in England or Scotland, a lawyer testified that in the last few years Sir William has made 200 wills.

FACTS FROM FRANCE.

Wine growers in France now send sample bottles of wine by parcels-post to individuals.

A French company has organized a new steamship line between Antwerp, Havre, Havana, Mexican ports and New Orleans.

France holds the record as a user of gold. She has coined 2,300 tons in the last 40 years, against 1,400 used by the English mint.

Paris' population according to the census just taken is 2,714,068, an increase of 149,104 over the last census. Paris is now over 700,000 behind New York.

The largest Mont de Piete, or, as we designate it, pawnshop, in the world is probably that on the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris, which, it is said, receives in pledge over 1,000 watches every day.

COOKING CLASS MAXIMS.

Uncooked bananas are difficult of digestion.

To test pulled bread break it and if crisp to center it is done.

The thicker the piece of beef a la mode the juicier the meat.

White fleshed fish is more easily digested than the pink flesh class.

Meat, fish and fowl should be quickly seared on the outside when cooked.

Potatoes, cucumbers, celery or lettuce are the best accompaniments for fish.

Fish for baking should not be split, and, like meat, must go into a hot oven.

If you dip the hands into cold water when making raw fish into balls it will not stick.

Came To at Once.

Laura—I hear Lulu fainted while shopping the other day.

Lillie—Yes; fainted right on the street.

"What in the world did they do?"

"Carried her into a store."

"Threw water on her, I suppose?"

"No; it wasn't necessary; it was a millinery store they happened to carry her into."—Yonkers Statesman.

Hardly Suitable.

First Tramp—Bill won't get much if he goes 'round askin' fer help wit' a high hat an' a cane.

Second Tramp—Well, I don't suppose he'll dress dat way durin' business hours.—Puck.

Absentminded.

Blithers—Poor Bingley is so absentminded.

Blathers—Is he?

"Yes, sometimes he pays his rent in advance."—Ohio State Journal.

His Experience.

His Friend—And you can't get moneyed men to consider the matter?

The Promoter—No. Money talks, but I've found it a mighty poor listener.—Puck.

DR. PURVIS LOSES.

The Freedmen's Hospital and Its Old Chief. The Secretary of the Interior Wants Him—Opposition to His Appointment.

Dr. C. B. Purvis formerly Surgeon-In-Chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, under the Harrison Administration and who was removed by Hoke Smith, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, because he made a speech derogatory to the Democratic party, C. H. J. Taylor, the leader of the Negro Democrats, assisted by H. C. C. Astwood, forced Hoke Smith to remove Dr. Purvis and appoint Dr. Daniel H. H. Williams of Chicago. Dr. Jerome A. Riley was also one of Purvis' opposers and insisted on his removal. No persuasion whatever could induce Hoke Smith to retain Purvis. Dr. Puvirs' speech was more in defense of the Negro than an attack on the Democratic party. Now it is understood that a strong pressure has been made on the Secretary of the Interior, backed up by Senator Allison to have Purvis reappointed to his old place as Surgeon-In-Chief of the Hospital. The Secretary of the Interior has said to several citizens who had called and who are interested in the Hospital that it was his intention to appoint Dr. Purvis. When this report was circulated a delegation headed by Ex-Collector of Taxes John F. Cook and others called upon the Secretary and filed a protest against his appointment. It has been but a few months ago since it was that Mr. Cook and Dr. Purvis were working hand in hand to defeat the administration delegate for the last Republican National Convention and it is rather surprising to see these two men now fighting each other. From the present outlook it seems that Dr. Purvis will not be appointed. If Dr. Purvis had won, Dr. Warfield, it is said, would have been succeeded by Dr. Shadd who was formerly the resident physician under Dr. Purvis. Dr. Shadd is not a candidate

HON. JOHN T. LACEY OF IOWA.

and quite likely he would decline the offer, if it were made, as he is doing well practicing his profession. Mrs. Brown, the matron under Dr. Purvis would no doubt have been reinstated. She was removed to make room for Miss Eversoll, now at Howard University. Mrs. Fleetwood is now matron, but whether she will be retained is a question of doubt.

Dr. Purvis ruged under the soldier clause and if Mrs. Brown is reinstated she goes in as being the widow of an Ex-Union soldier. There will be no changes made. Dr. Warfield will undoubtedly have his friends around him and not his enemies.

The objection to Dr. Purvis is that he is not identified with the Negro race and if a Negro is to fill the place, he should be a Negro pure and simple. The friends of Dr. Curtis are very much surprised and chagrined at the sudden turn of the situation, as it was understood that he was to be reinstated.

A Clear Interpretation.

Pastor—I am pained to see, dear brother, that you will sleep in church on Sunday.

Parishioner—Of course. Why not? Isn't Sunday a day of rest?—Detroit Free Press.

A Slander on Woman.

Muggins—A woman can never keep a secret.

Buggins—Nonsense! My wife and I had been engaged for four hours before a soul knew anything about it.—Philadelphia Record.

One Was Enough.

"Was Gobang's marriage a success?"

"I hardly think so. I heard him say the other day that he would never go to the penitentiary for bigamy."—Brooklyn Life.

All a Mistake.

Belle—Do you think the world is growing better?

Flora—I thought so, my dear, until I married George to reform him.—Smart Set.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The clear bracing atmosphere on Sunday had the tendency to crowd the churches with devout worshipers. The obsequies attending the demise of Mr. McKinley being over the people of this city have settled down to business again, and are waiting with considerable patience to see what Mr. Rossevelt will do.

The pastors of this city who have been attending the Ecumenical Council at London, England, will find a warm welcome when they return home. The several churches are preparing receptions for them. The welcome to Rev. Dr. Beckett, at Trinity will be very elaborate, as will the one to Rev. Dr. Albert Johnson at St. John A. M. E. Church.

The new St. James P. E. Church now in course of erection on Park ave. will be finished about the last of October or the first of November, and the congregation is looking forward to a new lease of life when they shall have moved into their new church.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple are making some repairs and alterations which will be a decided improvement to the building as well as to the convenience of the Craft. The Ladies' department will be a thing of beauty when the ladies shall have finished the furnishing of their rooms.

The Galilean Fishermen have purchased a fine building on West Biddle street which they will turn into a hall for the use of their several Tabernacles, when they come into possession, which will be when the lease of the present tenants expires.

The Grand United Order of Nazarites have finished paying for their magnificent hall on Calvert street. The Grand Clerk of Records, George W. Carroll, deserves great credit for the work, for it was under his management that the hall was built and has now been paid for.

Several changes have been made in our public schools. Miss Fannie Barbour, vice principal of School 113 has been transferred to the High School, and Mr. George B. Murphy from 114 to 113 in place of Miss Barbour. This is the largest colored school in the city having about ten or eleven hundred pupils, and between forty and fifty teachers.

Mark Hanna's Emphatic "No!"

I ventured to suggest that there were thousands of people who would like to see Marcus A. Hanna president He turned on me quickly and I thought I was going out of the window.

"Not a bit of it! I am not a candidate and I do not want any more such nonsense talked. Do you hear? Anyhow, it is to early to agitate such a question. The Republican party has plentp of good men. What we want more than all else is to keep the good times going right on—McKinley times. With plenty of work and wages we can manage somehow fairly and equitably to adjust these on other problems."—Joe Mitchell Chapple in "The National Magazine" for September.

Young Men Should Not Shun Politics.

We shall have reason to hail it as a wholesome sign of the times when American youth cease to be indifferent to politics. A country in which any, however obscure his origin, may, through determination to overcome obstacles, and fine strength of character, arrive at the highest distinction in the gift of the republic, ought to stimulate young men to splendid endeavor and rich achievement. One regrets to observe an aversion on the part of many men to study political economy, and a singular lack of responsibility in wielding that power of the unit, which is so tremendous a force in our national life.—The Ladies' Home Journal for October.

Guaranteed.

Dinah—What did the fortune-teller say?

Sam—She says I'm gwine ter hab a great stroke ob luck befo' I die, an' if it doan' come true, she's gwine ter refun' de money!—Puck.

A Marked Man.

Maude—I don't see how you recognized Mr. Fhader. He has changed so very much.

Emily—Well, I shouldn't have known him if he hadn't had on one of his last year's shirt waists.—Brooklyn Life.

One of the Differences.

"Pa, what's the difference between notoriety and fame?"

"Well, there is not necessarily a woman in the case of the man who becomes famous."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MR. MIDDLTON DEAD.

Mr, William E. Middleton, son of Henry and Mary Middleton, a well known citizen of South Washington, died Monday afternon at 3 o'clock at the residence of his parents 338 C street southwest. The young man was only sick eleven days with typhoid pnemonia. The funeral took place Thursdny afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence. The florial tributes were beautiful. The casket was of gray covering, inladed whith satin. For some time Mr. Middleton resided in New York City, where he was taken sick with a heavy cold which terminated in his death.

How to Win Success.

How is success to be achieved? By finding what seems to be our work and sticking to it. The man who can do just one thing and does it is greater than he who can do a dozen things and does not. Fortune is very like individuals in some respects. If we are persistent she will sometimes give us all we ask just to be rid of our importuning.—Nixon Waterman in "The National Magazine" for September.

WHAT HOME IS.

Home has a cool hand and a soft voice—and sympathy.

Home is where you can speak your mind and criticise your employer.

Home is where you can pull off your shoes and put on your slippers.

Home has a quiet rest for the tired head, and home is where you can cry out your heartweariness.

Home is where you can shove the day's burdens into the hall closet and hold yourself straight and free once more.

A home is a responsibility, but not any more so now than in the time of our fathers. No man or woman worthy of the name will shirk a responsibility that means the welfare of our country. It is that responsibility that makes sturdy citizens and selects great men to rule us.

Home is earth's Eden to those who wish it to be so and will strive to make it so. A little more thoughtfulness, a little less selfishness; a little of self-abnegation and a good deal of sentiment; much of imagination and a great lot of lovableness; an ideal to grow to and enough practicability to keep things moving smoothly; such constitute the haven that most of us look forward to and that some of us reach.

SCIENTIFIC BREVITIES.

The American quail has been successfully acclimatized in Sweden.

One inch of rain equals 100 tons to the acre.

Etymologists declare that the sugar-cane has 227 varieties of insect enemies.

Dew falls on a yellow surface more readily than on green. On red and black it will not usually form.

On September 7, 1896, the astronomer Wolf made a record by discovering seven planetoids in one evening.

The silkworm thread is one five-thousandth of an inch in diameter, that of the spider one thirty-thousandth.

The sun's light is equal to 5,563 wax candles at one foot from the eye. It would take 800,000 full moons to equal cloudless sunshine.

Vaccination is very strictly enforced in Germany, and very loosely in France. Germany's loss by smallpox is only 110 a year; that of France 14,000.

NOTES FOR RAILROADERS.

Our miles of railroad track exceed by more than 10,000 all the tracks of Europe.

Out of 100,000,000 passengers by sea all over the world, 30 lose their lives; out of the same number by rail, 47.

Hezekiah Earl, of Auburndale, Mass., has just closed voluntarily a term of 61 years in the employ of the Boston & Albany railroad. He was a clerk in the freight office. He was born in Boston August 15, 1817, and was a sailor in his youth. He is strong and well, and greatly enjoys his well-earned leisure.

According to the Railroad Gazette, 1,968 miles of new railroad were built in the United States during the first six months of this year. The roads were built by 154 companies. Last year 2,111 miles were constructed in the same time. Texas leads, with 245 miles, while Oklahoma is second, with 243 miles.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

It takes nearly four pounds' weight of grapes to make a bottle of wine.

New Orleans has the only paper in the United States that publishes a Sunday evening edition.

If you saved the ash of all the cigars you smoked you would have consumed 1,600 before you had a pound of ash.

Elks' teeth are scarce and valuable in the Indian territory; and it is said that some of the thrifty Indians are digging into the graves of their ancestors to find the teeth buried with them.

Herman Smith Turner, recently appointed a cadet from Maryland, has been admitted to the Annapolis academy in spite of the fact that while he is over six feet tall he weighs but 95 pounds.

A Voice of Power.

She sang. Her voice quite filled the parlor;
'Twas strong, and raised with that intent.
It also filled the outside garden—
For that's where everybody went.

REDUCED RATES TO FREDERICK AND RETURN.

Account Agricultural Fair, Oct. 8 to 11, special train from Washington at 8:00 a. m. 9th and 10th. Stopping at interimediate stations. Returning leave Frederick at 5:00 p. m. Rate for the day only, on these trains, including admission $1.65.

STATE CHAIRMAN TALKS.

DEAS TALK OF THE CONDITION OF THE PARTY.

Now on His Way to Washington. He Speaks Plainly About Some Things—Has Virtually Been Named as National Committeeman.

The Columbia State, (Sept. 27th.)

Edmund H. Deas, the Republican State chairman, was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington where he is going to look after a number of things that are in the air in Republican circles just now. The recent death of Collector Webster, the national committeeman from this State, has started a great deal of talk about the status and future of the Republican organization in South Carolina and the old line Republicans are begining to take on new life with the advent of President Roosevelt.

Deas is not only the State chairman of the party organization but he is now virtually Webster's successor on the national committee also. He goes to Washington having in his pocket the endorsement in writing of 18 of the 24 members of the Republican State committee for the position of national committeeman succeeding Webster. This amounts to his election by the committee. He does not intend, he says, to retain both positions, but will do so for the present, until things are more settled than they are just now.

Yesterday Deas was considerably wrought up over the column article on the local page of The News and Courier yesterday in regard to the Republican situation in this State. In speaking of the matter he said:

"In the article headed, 'Mr Blalock Wins,' it is stated that there will be an appointment in two or three days. I myself am willing to put up $1,000 that there will be no appointment it two weeks. And I am willing to wager another $1,000 that Mr. John G. Capers will never be national committeeman. This article bears the ear-marks of the captain. It is a nice way to win the favor of the negroes by reflecting on them as he has done in this article. He ought not to think that he can run over the Republicans in South Carolina roughshod while he himself is a registered voter in the State of Maryland. This article is only intended to force and intimidate the negro into endorsing him. It says: 'It is not out of place just here, in passing, to remind some of the negroes who are holding office that they are loosening the hold they once had on a job by dabbling in politics. It is said that there is an axe for every negro holding office in Charleston, and I suppose it is meant that there is also one for every negro holding office in South Carolina.' Their names have been entered, it is alleged, on the sacrifice counter and they are to be handed down, and so quickly that they will not know what hit them. They will not listen, however, and the men who have the federal patronage of South Carolina at their finger tips will put a cross mark upon the name of every negro who has been doing the conference stunt in Charleston. This was in depreciation of an alleged conference said to have been held in Charleston, of which your humble servant knows nothing. This will have no effect on the self respecting negroes of South Carolina. They will stand by their party organization, unawed by fear, unbribed by gain: It is evident that this is intended to intimidate and force the negroes into endorsing him as a member of the national committee. But the vacancies on the national committee are filled by election on the reccommendation of the State executive committee as in this case, and the national committee will not meet for about three years to come. Mr. Blalock is a very nice man, a good Republican and deserves the collectorship and we have no objection to him; but the bad company he keeps and his fool friends that speak for him are killing him. The Republicans have the organization of the State and as between the patronage and the organization, they will keep the former to the loss of the latter."

Reform in the Household.

"Why so depressed?" the caller asked.
"What makes you both so glum?"
"Why, I've sworn off from smoking, and
My wife from chewing gum."
—Chicago Tribune.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Freddie—Say, dad, would you call it a sensational story if the hero killed 20 men?

Cobwigger—That depends, my boy, on whether it is a historical romance or a dime novel.—Town Topics.

She Wanted to Know.

They sat on the portico of the Rush street house.

"Annie, dear," he said, "do you love me?"

She looked down at the tall, handsome youth who spoke to her with such pleading in his tones.

"You say you are soon to become the junior partner of the firm, George?"

"Yes, my own."

"And that you have $50,000 in the bank?"

"Yes, darling."

"And that you will inherit at least $500,000 from your mother?"

"Yes, pet."

"Then, George, I love you. I am yours." She fell into his outstretched arms.—Chicago Tribune.

THEY SAY—

Don't think that you know it all.

You don't possess all the sense. There are others you know.

Judge O'Donnell should be placed upon the bench.

A Judge who thinks that he knows it all, cannot be taught common sense.

Some people can be taught what they don't know.

Others claim to know it all, but they are fooled.

Think well all the time before you express yourself.

Everrett J. Waring will wake up one of these bright mornings and see his deformed picture.

Let us hope for better days, although they may be slow coming.

New York wants the Recordership. So does the District of Colbie.

Believe some things that are told you, but be slow in believing any

This may look a little inconsistant but, nevertheless it is the truth.

You may desert a good friend and afterwards regret it.

President Roosevelt is a man quick in the eye and slow to commit himself.

No man is certain of life neither is he perfect in everything.

If you know what is good for you, be sure and take it.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The truth is the best thing to tell always.

Mother and son should be inseparable.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention is drawing the color line.

The Color line drawn in a Constitution, is unconstitutional.

A lie may serve your purpose for a time, but it will not always work.

Speak well of your neighbor.

Anarchist must go, or the untry will be in danger.

Success will come to those who are honest and thrifty.

It is easier to tell the truth than it is to lie.

All that looks bright is not ways bright.

If you see a man in the street in rags and tattered clothes don't shun him.

You may want him some day when he is in better circumstances.

The man who talks about his neighbor without cause, will stab his friend in the dark.

Great things will come to him who is persevering.

A lazy person cannot succeed, even if he so desires.

Strikes are not always successful.

President McKinley's memory will not be forgotten.

President Roosevelt is sound on the Negro question.

If you have a good friend keep him by all means.

A friend is like hens' teeth hard to find.

The Afro-American Council will disband.

President Roosevelt will go slow, and don't you forget it.

All that glitters is not gold Neither are all men pure.

Some politicians can tell the truth.

A successful politican will keep his promises.

If you want to succeed with those who have helped you keep your promises.

Schools have opened, now for the bosses.

Don't imagine that you are so important that you can't be done without.

Now that the assassin has pleaded guilty, make quick work of him.

Major Sylvester is to be complimented.

He knows his business and you can't say that he doesn't.

THE BEE is the live paper of the people.

If you want a true defender read THE BEE.

A FORTUNE IN GEMS.

Stolen in London from the Head of the Paget Family.

Marquis of Anglesey, England's Most Eccentric Nobleman, Robbed at a Hotel—His Wedding and Divorce.

The marquis of Anglesey (Henry Cyril Paget), who is stopping at the Walsingham hotel, at London, was robbed the other night of jewels of the value of $200,000. The marquis was at the theater when his room was robbed.

The marquis of Anglesey, the head of the famous Paget family of England, is one of the wealthiest and admittedly the most eccentric member of the British aristocracy. He has an income of $1,000,000 a year, likes to dress as a woman, carries pug dogs in his promenades on the Paris boulevards, wears rings on every finger and delights to appear as a skirt dancer and lightning change artist on its music hall stage in European capitals.

Two years ago, says the Chicago Tribune, the marquis of Anglesey, then earl of Uxbridge, married the beautiful Miss Chetwynd, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd and the marchioness of Hastings. She was only 17 years old, of beautiful and refined features, with violet eyes and masses of Venetian red hair. They were cousins, and it was declared at the time that the marriage was arranged in order that they might jointly inherit property which both would have lost if they did not marry each other.

Eighteen months after their wedding the marchioness applied to the English courts for a divorce. The terms of separation prove the marquis' eccentricity. For the first year he allowed her $15,000 and $4,500 to pay debts contracted while they were living together. The second year he was to pay her $20,000, the next, if they were still separated, $25,000, and so on, the allowance increasing $5,000 each year until it reached $50,000.

The young marchioness was friendly with Princess Frederick Hohenlohe, daughter of Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador.

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.
(The Erratic Head of the Ancient House of Paget.)

The princess was credited with suggesting the annulment of the marriage, for she wished to bring about a match between her brother, Count Herman Hatzfeldt, and the young Englishwoman.

Afterwards Lady Anglesey and Princess Hohenlohe quarreled. The marchioness and her former husband met at Paris, became reconciled, were seen everywhere together, and even traveled together. So society was not surprised last May when she appealed to the English courts to have her decree of divorce annulled. Her request was granted.

The marquis of Anglesey last year created a sensation by accepting an engagement on a music hall stage at Munich, where he appeared in impersonations, making lightning changes in costumes characteristic of different nations His talent in this line is said to be remarkable.

The Anglesey title was won by Lord Uxbridge on the field of Waterloo.

The British nation has been heavily taxed to support the Paget family. Thirty-four Pagets have been carried on the national pay-roll during the last 33 years. The titled members of the family have borne reputations more or less savory. One of the first holders of the marquisate was twice directly concerned in divorce proceedings before the house of lords.

The father of the present marquis was a gay man. When he married and settled down his past sins rose before him. One day there was a slight fire in the Anglesey castle, Plas Newydd, and a lot of hand grenades were ordered to guard against future emergencies.

The butler hung up the grenades in every place he could think of, and, having a dozen left, approached the marquis, saying:

"What shall we do with these?"

The marquis thought a moment and then said, sadly:

"You may put them in my coffin."

Front Seats Preferred.

A small hint to the traveler is that, other things being equal, the forward seats in a street or railway car are the most healthful. This is explained by the fact that the forward motion of the car carries a current of air backward, carrying with it the exhalations from the lungs of those in front.

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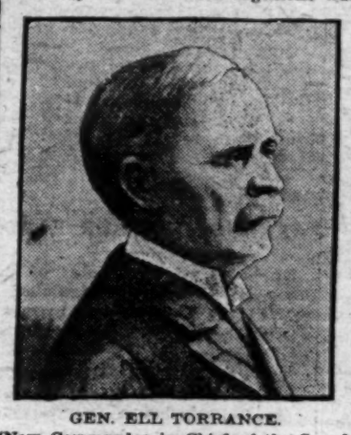
Mudge—He isn't half so bad as the fellow that never treats at all.—Indianapolis Press.

JUDGE ELL TORRANCE.

Minneapolis Jurist Who Has Been Elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army.

Ell Torrance came of patriotic stock, his ancestors having served in the colonial and revolutionary wars, and in every subsequent war, including that of the preservation of the union. Although under military age, he was on June 26, 1861, enrolled as a private in company A, Ninth Pennsylvania reserves, and for almost three years carried a musket, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, except when disabled by wounds. His regiment was



GEN. ELL TORRANCE.
(New Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.)

among those that suffered severe losses in battle.

On the 11th of May, 1864, he was discharged with his regiment at Pittsburg, Pa., by reason of expiration of term of service, and on July 9 following reenlisted the service as second lieutenant of campany K, One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and on October 15, 1864, was transferred to the Ninety-seventh regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and assigned to duty at Baltimore, where he had the honor of guarding the body of the martyred president when it lay in state in Baltimore. On June 17, 1865, having barely reached his majority, he was finally discharged from the service by reason of the close of the war.

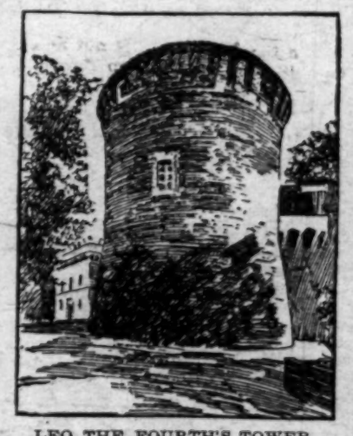
During the years since he joined the G. A. R. he has held the following important positions: Judge advocate, department of Minnesota, 1889; commander of John A. Rawlins post, 1890; judge advocate, department of Minnesota, 1894; commander, department of Minnesota, 1895; judge advocate general to Commander in Chief Gobin, 1897-'98; judge advocate general to James A. Sexton and W. C. Johnson, 1898-'99; judge advocate general to Commander in Chief Albert D. Shaw, 1899-1900. He also served as a member of the national council of administration and on important committees of the national encampment.

FOURTH LEO'S TOWER.

Quaint Old Structure in Which the Pope Spent the Greater Part of Last Summer.

When summer began this year Pope Leo, according to custom, left his apartments in the vatican and went to the quaint old building which is known as "Leo the Fourth's Tower," and which has long been a favorite summer residence of the successors of St. Peter.

The tower was constructed in the fifteenth century, and is situated on the northern side of the vatican hill.



LEO THE FOURTH'S TOWER.
(Favorite Summer Resort of His Holiness, the Pope.)

Grim and unattractive is its massive exterior, but once inside the portals, the pope finds himself in a most delightful home. The rooms are large, and are furnished comfortably though plainly, and from many of the windows there is an extensive view, which cannot fail to please a true poet like Pope Leo. Furthermore, the air here is cool and bracing, and the pope's physician is confident that it will aid greatly toward maintaining him in his normal good health.

A Reply with a Sting.

A good anecdote is told by the bishop of Minnesota of the sarcastic powers of the Indians. "I was holding," says Bishop Whipple, "a service near an Indian village camp. My things were scattered about in a lodge, and when I was going out I asked the chief if it was safe to leave them there while I went to the village to hold a service. 'Yes,' he said, 'perfectly safe. There is not a white man within a hundred miles!'"

Poison in Hornet's Sting.

The pain produced by a hornet's sting is caused by a poison injected into the wound, and is so instantaneous in its effect as to cause the attack of this insect to resemble a violent blow in the face.

CHANGED HER MIND.

Mary Pacak, a Chicago Girl, Balks at the Altar.

Marriage Feast Is Declared Off and Recreant Lass Is Sued for $11.50 Damages—Fiance's Pleas in Vain.

The wedding guests in glad array were assembled. The preacher gowned and stoled, was ready, book in hand. The candles were lighted and a mountain of flowers spilled perfume on the air. In the dining-room the tinkle of glass and the jangle of silver proclaimed the coming nuptial feast.

At the appointed hour, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the groom-to-be, Joseph Matera, appeared in the raiment of a bridegroom. Gloved, groomed and gallant, he stepped into the parlor of 166 West Nineteenth street, Chicago, and with radiant eyes sought for Mary Pacak, the bride-elect. She was not among those present. He waited, but the clock struck two, and she came not. The preacher looked morose and the guests fidgeted. Joseph exchanged gay badinage with his friends, but his face gave forth the varied colors that led to the discovery of his biblical namesake. The clock struck the third hour, but the bride did not come forth.

"Aha," said Joseph, "I am wise to the situation. Mary is abashed. She lives next door, and I will fetch her presently."

He hastened to the adjoining house, while the parson gazed at his watch. But the groom that was to have been found the bride that he intended to have been calmly washing dishes in the kitchen.

"Haste to the wedding," said Joseph, overlooking the fact that she was clad in a blue dimity wrapper with an apron about her comely form.

But Mary sadly walloped a soup tureen with the dish rag, and with tear-wet eyes and faltering lips murmured:

"Joseph, it's off."

"JOSEPH, IT'S ALL OFF!"

"Come, come away," he reiterated, "the guests are waiting; it is our wedding day."

"Guess again," said Mary, as Joseph, finally grasping the situation, let go his assumed gayety and hoarsely whispered:

"But you forget. It is too late. I am out $11.50 already for flowers and the marriage license. The wedding feast is spread. The preacher is holding the watch on us. The guests have already had many jokes at my expense. I shall be ruined."

But Mary Pacak was obdurate. She polished the glasses and wiped the dishes while Joseph paced the kitchen floor and wept manly tears of bitter disappointment.

"I've changed my mind," said Mary. "I cannot marry you. I changed my mind since morning. It cannot be."

Mr. Matera pleaded and threatened, but Mary locked up the cupboard and said no more.

Then Joseph and his best friend, Carl Filip, master of the house where the bridegroom lives, went back to the wedding assemblage and proclaimed the startling news. The preacher closed his watch and went away. The tinkle in the dining-room ceased. The guests lingered till Joseph put on his working clothes and departed. Then they went away, wondering.

But rage and injured pride stormed within the breast of Joseph. He hied him away to Justice Sabath's court and filed a suit for $11.50 against Mary Pacak. The sum does not cover his losses, to say nothing of his bruised heart. He had spent large and hard-earned sums for his wedding suit. His presents to Mary, jewelry and apparel, cost him at least a month's salary. But Joseph is generous. He does not wear flowers, and the marriage license is now waste paper. Therefore, he argues, Mary Pacak should pay for the waste.

Joseph Matera is a butcher employed at the stock yards by Swift & Co. He wooed Mary across the area that separates his home from hers. It is more than a month since she promised to be his wife. In the interim he has expended time and money to make her happy and his. An hour after he had filed suit against her he was sorry.

"Oh, if she'd only change her mind," he said, "how happy I would be. The flowers are yet fresh and the license is good for another chance. I will forgive and forget."

But Miss Pacak remains deaf to his grief. She hasn't heard about the damage suit yet.

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About 2,000 persons are employed in the sponge fisheries of Florida. The profits last year are estimated at $350,000.

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For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3.00 p. m.
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Sundays 8.55 a. m. 3.50 and 7.45 p. m.
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For Luray, †1.45 p.m.
For Annapolis, †7.15, §8.30, †8.35 a. m., †12.15 and †4.35, †4 30 p .m.
For Frederick, †8.35, §9.00, †10.50, a. m., §1.15 †4.30, †5.30, 7.05 p. m,
For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.m.
For Boyd and way points, †8.35, §9.00 a. m., §1.15 †4.30, †5.30, *7.05 p. m.
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For Baltimore, week days, x8.35, 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.15, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., x12. 0 m., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x7.15, 8.30, x9.00, a.m., x12.10, x1.10, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.32, x8.00, x10.00, x11,30, x11.35 p. m.

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OBJECT OF ANARCHY.

The Followers of the Doctrine Don't Know What It Is.

Proudhon, Pioneer of the Cult, Was an Idealist—Violent School Was Founded by Kropotkin, a Russian Prince.

Within a few minutes after the shooting of President McKinley at Buffalo, and before anything was known of the identity of the assailant, news of the affair was in every American town and village to which the telegraph reaches. Probably in every town those to whom this first report came exclaimed: "An anarchist!" and many thousands added bitter denunciation of all anarchists.

According to Zenker, himself an anarchistic theorist, "anarchism means, in its ideal sense, the perfect, unfettered self-government of the individual, and, consequently, the absence of any kind of external government."

That such a state is possible not one of the anarchistic philosophers has contended, and each has been eager to hold up his neighbor's plan, if not also his own, of Utopia. Its realization, said Proudhon, pioneer of the cult, would be an entirely new world, a new Eden, a land of the perfect idealization of freedom and of equality. Yet Proudhon wrote many books and made many addresses in behalf of his doctrine. Like every other anarchist, he found his theory ending in a contradiction—as soon as there was anarchy a new state would be built up.

Not until the movement started by Proudhon had reached Russia did the "propaganda of action" come into it. In Russia the government, controlling the military, was able to check instantly any movement which might appear in any of the few big cities. In the country no movement could have effect.

"Terrorism arose," says Stepniak, "because of the necessity of taking the great governmental organization in the flank before it could discover that an attack was planned. Nurtured in hatred, it grew up in an electric atmosphere filled by the enthusiasm that is awakened by a noble

PRINCE PETER KROPOTKIN.
(Russian Noble Who Started the "Propaganda of Action.")

deed." The "great subterranean stream" of nihilism thus had its rise. From nihilism and its necessary sudden outbreaks anarchism borrowed terrorism, the propaganda of action.

Prince Peter Kropotkin of Russia was the founder of the violent school of anarchists. Banished from Russia, he set about organizing in various countries bands of propagandists. Instead of the individualism of Proudhon he proclaimed anarchist communism, which is now the doctrine of force and is the branch of the cult most followed in Italy, France, Spain and among the Poles.

Johann Most followed Kropotkin, and in pamphlets and papers urged death to rulers and leaders of the people. He published explicit directions for making bombs, placing them in public places; a dictionary of poisons and the means of getting them into the food of ministers and other government officials. "Extirpate the miserable brood," he said, "extirpate the wretches."

All these leaders and many other theorists, German philosophers, Englishmen, and Americans as well, have published books showing why they believe anarchy to be the ideal condition of the human race. None of them believes it possible. It is only the less brilliant followers who attempt to carry out their teachings and thus bring bloodshed. How this is done the psychologists, the students of criminology explain.

"Anarchism is a pathological phenomenon," says Caesar Lombroso, the Italian criminologist. "Unhealthy and criminal persons adopt anarchism. In every city, in nearly every factory, there are men with active minds but little education. These men stand, day after day, before a machine handling a tool, doing some mechanical action. Their minds must work. They have little to work upon. They are starved for proper food and air and for the mental food which is necessary to a proper understanding of society and of the duties of men. Into the hands of these fall the writings of the anarchists with subtly worded arguments.

"The workman may not be moved in the least by the first perusal. He may even be amused. But later, little by little, as he stands at his work, they come back to him, and he broods over them again and again until they become part of his mind and his belief, and sooner or later he becomes a violent anarchist. For such men Johann Most and his followers form little groups which can hold secret meetings, and through them deeds of violence are plotted and accomplished."

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

New Government Office Will Be in Charge of Harry D. Hubbard, a Chicago University Man.

Harry D. Hubbard, private secretary to President Harper, of the University of Chicago, has received notice of his appointment as secretary of the national bureau of standards at Washington, at a salary of $2,000 a year. The appointment was the result of a civil service examination in which 200 competitors were entered. His work will begin October 1. His chief duties will be the organizing of the records of the office, the preparation of reports and looking after the correspondence of the bureau.

"The introduction of exact scientific methods into manufacturing and commercial processes involves the use of a great variety of standards of far greater accuracy than was formerly required," he said to a Chicago Chronicle reporter. "It is the purpose of this department to experiment and carry on investigations which will facilitate the standardizing of weights and measures.

HARRY D. HUBBARD.
(Secretary of the New National Bureau of Standards.)

"The institution, when it gets authority in the matter of weights and measures, will tend toward preventing and settling many of the existing litigations which result from inaccurate and unauthoritative standards. The necessity for such authority has in one case alone been so great that a leading association of electrical engineers has offered to provide the present office of standard weights and measures with the necessary equipment if it would undertake the work.

"A great many business firms, colleges and universities now must send their instruments abroad to have them corrected from time to time, whereas when the new bureau is thoroughly established there will be no necessity for this. For one thing I believe that the next congress will pass a bill adopting the metric system, inasmuch as the committee appointed last spring has almost unanimously returned a favorable report."

Mr. Hubbard was born in Philadelphia in 1870. After graduating from the Central high school, where he paid special attention to the sciences, he taught for one year at the Workingman's college in that city. Then for a time he was private stenographer to an official of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. In 1892 he came to Chicago to be the secretary to Dean Judson, of the University of Chicago, which just then was being born. For the past two years he has been the president's private secretary, having special charge of President Harper's annual report, which is considered a gem of its kind.

PRINCE LOUIS AMEDEE.

Record-Making Arctic Explorer Who Is to Pay a Long Visit to the United States.

Prince Louis Amedee of Italy, widely known as the duke of Abruzzi, who is to sail for a visit to the United States

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.
(Famous Royal Explorer Who Is About to Visit This Country.)

in a few days, is the present hero of the arctics and worthy of being made a lion quite apart from his high rank in European royalty. The duke is the youngest son of the duke of Aosta and is a nephew of the late King Humbert. Aosta was king of Spain from December 4, 1870, to February 11, 1875. The young royal explorer, who is not yet 30, is a rarity among princes. Bred in the luxury and idleness of the court, he scorned such life as naturally comes to a prince and determined to devote himself to science. Before his expedition to the pole he had traveled widely and often risked his life for the sake of science. To the north pole there is no royal road, and if the daring prince holds the record for the farthest north it is by virtue of his own inherent merit. Louis' high rank overshadows his really great performance as an explorer, but at present he is the king of arctic discovery. He is a lieutenant in the Italian navy and has been twice in American waters. While here he will be entertained extensively in society.

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The Bee.

—PUBLISHED AT—

NO. 1100, "I" STREET, WASHINGTON D. C

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D C as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	60
City subscibers, monthly	2

Dissappointed.

The colored medical profession was disappointed by the Secretary of the Interior on last Wednesday, when he announeed that he had intended to promote Dr. Warfield. Dr. C. B. Purvis, who was the leading candidate met with a great, deal of opposition. The doctors friends, had declared that it was the dying request of the late President McKinley that he be appointed. This declaration was made Mr. Carson, who declared that no one butGod could defeat Dr. Purvis. He was defeated and God had no hand in it. Dr. West was the favorite in the race. It was he who stood such a high civil service examination. Higher than any man who entered. While some may claim to be satisfied, THE BEE knows that there never was so much disatisfaction. Dr. Warfield has been and is now opposed by the medical profession, that is, the negro medical profession. How he got there, THE BEE knows and it is to the chagrin of those who opposed him. Dr. Warfield has out generald the entire crowd. Dr. Purvis is unpopular among the colored people. As a physcian he has no equals. His marriage prejudiced his case. He should have been reinstated becauae the methods adopted to get him out were inaugurated by democratic negroes. The Bee is not at all concerned and neither does it care who is made Surgeon in Chief of the Hospital, so long as he is a district man. Dr. Warfield is from Maryland it is believed, but he secured pull enough to defeat the combine and have himself appointed. There is no use for the colored doctors to say that they are satisfied, because The Bee knows that they are as "mad" as "wet hens."

Col M. M. Parker.

The republican party in the District of Columbia is represented in deed and in fact, in the person of Col. M. M. Parker. There is no man in the United States who has the acquaintance and knowledge of public men as Col. Parker has. He is wide awake and a man who is an honor to any party. The republicans of the District are proud of Col. Parker because he is a positive man, and a true republican representative.

The Negro and the South.

The question now is, what is to become of the negro South. Is he to be eliminated from politics or is he to be an active political factor? The signs of the times is that he must retire and take up the hoe and plow. He must establish his citizenship in such a manner that will command respect and consideration among his more fortunate fellow citizens. If by retiring from active political participation in politics will better the condition of the South and the Southern nogro, let him retire. If by industrial persuits will aid the negro and build up the industries ef the South, let him retire, What the negro mostly needs is protection of life and property. He can only protect himself when he becomes a factor in his State. He must make himself a political factor by being able to do what his more fortunate fellow citizens can do. Let us hope, therefore, for better days. The colored man must be able to do that which will be a benefit to his people and his country. There is a political problem to be solved South. The administration is pledged to do what it can for the whole people. Idleness among the colored race must be supplented and more poogressive measures must be adopted for the benefit of the colored man, President Roosevelt will make himself the president of the entire people and not a partisian. This is a republic and the people irrespective of politics must be protected. That protection must not be confined to any particluar, class.

Southern Republicans.

It is quite evident that the Southern republicans must give way for the more conservative element under Senator McLauran If that will aid the South and the republican party it will be best no doubt, If this is a solution of the negro question then the South will bloom as long as the democrats can hood wink party leaders. It is said that the conservative element of the democratic party is not acting in good faith. The way to find out is, after the next election. It is believed that if an honest vote is permitted South, the Tillman element of the democratic party will go under. Tillmanism cannot exist long. There must be a stop to it soon. The people of the United States will not longer endure mob rule. It is hoped, at any rate, that the conservatives will be given a trial.

AN APPEAL.

Every effort has been made by State and National Organizations to inaugurate plans and methods to cure the evils that have taken a hold of the minds of the American people and even permitted every Southern legislative body in violation of the American Constitution and the law governing law and order, pass unconstitutional laws. What methods, therefore must the negro adopt to protect himself. Shall he appeal to the shot-gun? No. Shall he use force? No. THE BEE would suggest that a representative conference be held in the District on or about the middle or latter part of November and through that conference let the American people make an appeal to the President and the President to the Congress of the United States. There sh uld be something done at once to ameliorate the condition of the negro in this country. It is hoped that the entire press of the country will take a hold of this matter and do all in its power to pnt this movement on foot. Let this conference be void of politics entirely. There shonld not be the least reference to politics but, simply methods to be adopted, where by the President and the Congress of the United States could adopt such methods to protect all classes of American citizens. It is hoped that the churches through out the country will take an interest in this subject and do all in their power to make this gathering a success. There is every reason to believe that the better element of the American people is opposed to the methods adopted by the mob in justifying such acts that are perpetrated by said mob in satisfying the ends of justice. THE BEE maintains that mob law is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, that the violators of the law should go unpunished. The American Negro dosen't believe in any class or individual committing a crime and allowed to go free The negro, is an American citizen, and while there are some, who don't believe in law or order, there are others who are just as patriotic, honest and sincere in their intentions as the white man. The colored people of the United States are not responsible for what a few of their number may be charged with. Those who have the laws to make and the power to execute them should be able to discrimiuate between those who are good and those who are bad. Therefore, the American people are appealed to take such action in this call that they deem best and wise. It is proposed to have this conference of representative citizens from throughout the country to assemble, in National Conference on or about the latter part of November 1901 and adopt such an address to the American people through the President of the United States and Congress. Those who favor such a movement will so indicate it, by addressing the Editor of THE BEE, Washington, D. C. The press, throughout the country, irrespective of politics will please give this call favorable consideration.

Almost Married Wrong Man.

What would have been a rather serious complication was averted by the presence of mind of a bride at Towson a night or two ago, says the Baltimore Sun. To the best man was given the honor of escorting the bride to the altar, while the groom followed with the bridesmaid. Whether the groom and his best man forgot their positions or both went into a trance, is not known. They did not exchange places, but stood, the best man with the bride and the groom with the bridesmaid, as the clergyman began the ceremony. Then the bride realized that she was about to be married to "the other man" and objected. In a moment or two she got things straightened out and the ceremony proceeded. It was a narrow escape.

HERE'S A QUEER CASE

Husband Declined to Be Divorced from Pretty Bride.

Romance Connected with a Matrimonial Advertisement Has Set All the Tongues of Old Copenhagen Wagging.

Copenhagen was somewhat startled awhile ago by an advertisement that appeared in the personal columns of Politiken, the leading newspaper of the city. It takes a good deal to startle Copenhagen, but this advertisement succeeded in accomplishing what many have regarded as an impossibility. The advertisement read as follows:

"Pro forma, in order to be freed from unhappy relations, a young lady wishes to marry a young or old physician, lawyer or officer. A divorce is desired immediately after the ceremony. The lady has a fortune of 50,000 kroners. Communications may be addressed to No. 9,690 at the office of this paper."

After many weeks of anxious gossiping and the grave discussion of over a thousand conflicting rumors, the true story of the affair began to creep around and Copenhagen breathed free again and once more resumed its phlegmatic calm. The young woman had found a man willing to marry her. He had married her. The marriage had effectually relieved her of unpleasant relations because her husband had kicked them all out of the house.

Like the hero of E. P. Roe's novel, "He Fell in Love with His Wife," and refused to be divorced, and the young woman accepted the situation and the young couple have settled down, and it is to be hoped, like the nice young people in the fairy tales, that they will live happily ever after.

The young woman had been left an orphan at an early age. A fortune of 50,000 kroners ($14,000) had been left her by her father, to be given her on the day of her marriage. Her father did not wish the 50,000 kroners, which in Copenhagen is considered quite a snug little fortune, to be dissipated by some brawling young student or beer-house lounger, whom his daughter, in

REFUSED TO BE DIVORCED.

the absence of proper parental guidance, might select for a husband, so he carefully stipulated in the will that her fortune was only to be given to her on condition that she married a "physician, lawyer or officer of the army or navy."

The young woman lived with her uncle, who had been appointed her guardian. She was an independent young woman, and longed for the time when she could come into her money and do as she pleased. Her brothers and guardian and all her other relatives had arranged themselves into a committee whose mission in life was to secure a husband for the young woman, and they discharged lawyers, doctors and officers at her head with the greatest zeal and persistency.

She wanted to be heart free and marry the man of her choice, and she didn't care whether he was a lawyer, a doctor, an officer or a waiter in a summer garden, just so he was the man that her heart wanted.

Finally she saw a way out of the dilemma. She would marry some man—a lawyer, doctor or officer—who would consent to a divorce immediately after the ceremony. She would thus be fulfilling the terms of the will and could secure her fortune and could then follow the dictates of her heart.

So she advertised, and among the answers received selected that of a young doctor who had been a year out of school and had had two cases, having been called once by a spinster lady to treat her favorite tabby for indigestion and having assisted a veterinary surgeon in setting the leg bone of a horse that had been hurt in a runaway.

The young physician promptly jumped at the opportunity of marrying the young woman, and they were accordingly united. But after the ceremony the doctor flatly refused to be divorced. The young woman's guardian and brothers were living in her house, over which, of course, as long as she remained single she had no control, as it did not belong to her until she had complied with the terms of the will.

The doctor went over and turned the relatives into the street. He hung out his shingle in front of the house and bought a fine carriage and team, which he, of course, charged to his wife. His notoriety brought him practice, his aggressiveness won him the admiration and love of the young woman, and as he had fallen in love with her at first sight all thought of a divorce was abandoned, and there is now no happier home in Copenhagen.

RUDOLPH VIRCHOW.

Famous German Pathologist's Eightieth Birthday to Be Observed with Great Eclat.

The scientific world is preparing to pay signal honors to the greatest pathologist in the world, Prof. Rudolph Virchow, on the occasion of the celebration of his eightieth anniversary, which takes place in Berlin on October 13. Eminent scientists from every important country in the world, including the United States, are gathering at that city to present gifts and congratulations to the veteran student and statesman. In Germany the day will be one of national importance, in such esteem is

PROF. RUDOLPH VIRCHOW.
(Famous German Pathologist and Patriot Now 80 Years Old.)

Dr. Virchow held in his own land. It is not often that a nation expresses its affection for a living hero.

It is reported in Berlin that the kaiser himself will be present at the celebration and that he has in store a beautiful gift.

Rudolph Virchow was born October 13, 1821, at Schievelbein, a small town in Pomerania. He was educated at the gymnasium in Berlin, graduating at the age of 18. He then began his medical studies and was graduated from the University of Berlin in 1843. From the beginning of his medical career to the present day he has been in the habit of occasionally startling the scientific world with some new discovery or theory.

The study of disease he made a special feature of his work, and the volumes which he has written concerning his investigations in this direction are among the most valuable which the modern school of medicine has at its command. His conception of cellular processes introduced wholly new and most fertile ideas as to all the phenomena of disease.

This invaluable contribution to pathology would alone have made him famous, but his researches in other fields have produced equally brilliant results. In 1856 he was appointed professor of pathological anatomy at Berlin, and this position he still holds.

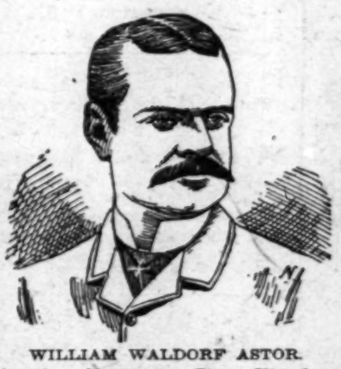
In political life Prof. Virchow has also been an active figure, and he has been a brave and outspoken leader on the side of progress and liberality.

At one time he had Bismarck as an opponent, and the controversy became so heated that it was rumored the scientist and the iron chancellor were to fight a duel, but this never occurred. He was for many years a member of the municipal council of Berlin, and it is due to his influence that the sanitary condition of that and other German cities has been so much improved. His political activities he never allowed to interfere, however, with his scientific pursuits, which he always regarded as his proper and serious labor, although he often said that it seemed more like recreation to him than work.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

Rich New Yorker Who Has Just Apologized for Having Abandoned His Country.

William Waldorf Astor, who has just apologized for his self-expatriation by saying that the bitter criti-



WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.
(American Newspapers Drove Him from the Country, He Says.)

cism of American newspapers drove him from the country, became a naturalized British subject in 1899, about one year or so after it became widely known that he was intending to renounce his allegiance to the United States. Mr. Astor was born in New York city on March 31, 1848, the oldest son of John Jacob Astor. He was married in 1878 to Mary Dahlgren Paul, of Philadelphia, who, through her mother, was descended from the American naval hero, Dahlgren. Mr. Astor occupied a few public offices under the American government. He served as a member of the New York legislature in 1878 and in 1881, and he was United States minister to Italy from 1882 to 1883. He had lived much in England, and about ten years ago he started the Pall Mall Magazine and purchased the Pall Mall Gazette. Since then he has lived almost entirely in the British isles.

RUINED BY HOBBIES.

Every Kind of Craze Counts Its Victims by the Score.

Rich Men Who Can Trace Their Financial Downfall to Golf, Horses, Dogs and Antiquities Are Quite Numerous.

How many men have been ruined by hobbies? That is a question that cannot be accurately answered, yet the number is known to be large.

All hobbies, from stamp-collecting and amateur photography to deer-stalking, have had their victims. Kenneth Price, the well-known Scottish golf player, who died about six months ago, owed his downfall entirely to golf. He was the son of Gordon Price, a wealthy Scottish ironmaster, who left him his business and a big fortune. Kenneth started playing golf as a boy, and for 25 years he lived solely for the game, playing it, literally, day and night; for he had his well-known links at Alderley lighted by electric lights at a cost of $35,000, so that night should not stop him when he wanted to play.

At St. Andrew's and all the great golfing centers he spent thousands, living at the most expensive hotels and spending his time on the links He did the thing well, certainly, for he held five amateur championships and paid his private caddie $1,500 a year. He devoted only ten days a year to business, the remaining 355 to golf, and the reason of his bankruptcy was easily attributable to golf.

It was yachting that brought about the downfall of Elliot Reid, the owner of the famous English racing boat, Myrtela. He owned, altogether, 53 boats in the course of his career, and he said that for ten years he had never been out of sight of one of his beloved craft. His love of yachting amounted to a monomania, and though he had an income of $30,000 a year, it could not keep pace with his expenditures on yachts. When he was brought into the bankruptcy court his yachting expenses were given—truly enough—as the reason of his failure.

Recently there died, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, Whyte Morley,

THE END OF IT ALL.

private in the imperial yoemanry. No man ever loved horses better than he did, and horses were his undoing. Not by gambling on them did he come to grief, for he never made a solitary bet in his life; but just by buying them. He spent three separate fortunes, each amounting to over $75,000, in breeding and training horses. He raced to a moderate extent, never gambling, and was fairly successful; but for all that his love for horses proved too much for his fortune.

Pictures and old china were the cause of the ruin of another man, Crawford Lennox, whose splendid collection came under the hammer recently in London. He was one of the chief connoisseurs of Europe in his chosen line. He would live on bread and water rather than forego the purchase of some coveted vase or picture; but his expenditures in this line were so great that he squandered not only his income, but his capital, and finally became bankrupt, and died in extreme poverty, the attending physician certifying that he was practically starved to death.

Arthur Griffiths, the famous dog fancier, "went to the dogs" through his pets. He never had less than a couple of hundred dogs at a time, and never sold any, though he would sometimes give them away to his friends. He never had a dog worth less than $5, and would frequently pay $500 for one. His collie, Nassie, cost him $1,000. His kennels were marvels of luxury and costliness, and his weekly bill for dog food alone was enormous. He bought, on an average, a couple of dogs a week, and would sometimes make presents of entire batches to his friends. Finally he became insolvent, and when his assets were figured up it was found that he had paid $35,000 for the dogs he then had on hand, to say nothing of the hundreds he had parted with. But when the kennels were sold they did not fetch $2,000.

A Happy Indiana Family.

Four generations of her descendants recently greeted Mrs. Lavinia Wenkler, of Kokomo, Ind., on the occasion of her ninety-first birthday. They numbered 207 persons, comprising 9 children, 86 grandchildren, 101 great-grandchildren, and 11 great-great-grandchildren.

Woman's Powerful Voice.

An experienced aeronaut has noticed that the voice of a woman is audible in a balloon at the height of about five miles, while that of a man has never reached more than a mile.

FIGHTS FOR SISTER.

Pennsylvania Lad Battles with a Gigantic Eagle While It Tears Smaller Child.

An eagle attacked three children on the Schmidt farm near Pleasant Mount, Pa., and would doubtless have killed them but for the timely arrival of the mother with a hatchet.

Little August Schmidt, ten years old, and his sisters, still younger, were playing a little way from the house when an enormous eagle swooped down on them and attacked the two girls with fury. Both girls were thrown to the ground, and the eagle, selecting the younger as the easier burden, attempted to carry

THE BOY FOUGHT BRAVELY.

her off. He sunk his talons into her face and shoulder, but she struggled so hard and was such a substantial load that he could not get her off the ground.

The boy beat at the bird with both small fists, but, finding them poor weapons against such a foe, ran into the house and got a carving knife with which he returned to the fight. His first aim was to put the eagle's claws out of commission and he slashed away fiercely at the scaly legs, one of which he cut nearly off. Maddened by the pain, the bird ceased from his efforts to bear the girl off and began at little August with talons, beak and wings. The boy fought as hard as he could, but his strength was failing. The mother, hearing the screams of the girls, grabbed a sharp hatchet and rushed into the fray. A few stout blows from this heavier weapon dismayed the eagle and partly disabled him. He started to fly away, but could get no further than the ridge pole of the barn, where he lighted. Joe Delcher, a butcher, who passed half an hour later, got a rifle and brought the bird down. It measured eight feet across the wings. The little girl was badly cut up where the savage creature had stuck its claws into her in the effort to get a lifting hold.

ROMANTIC WEDDING.

Two Clever Young Artists, with Hearts That Beat as One, Married at Yosemite Falls.

Married, with the renowned bridal veil of the Falls of the Yosemite before her face, is something to distinguish the wedding of Miss Annie Rippey to Harry C. Best. And there is a romantic story behind the event, too.

Miss Rippey, early in the summer went from Los Angeles to the Lippincott studio in the Yosemite valley. She was to sketch there through the summer, returning home in September. But fate had decreed otherwise.

Harry C. Best, a San Francisco artist and a director of the Press club in that city, also went to the Yosemite with

AMONG THE GIANT BOULDERS.

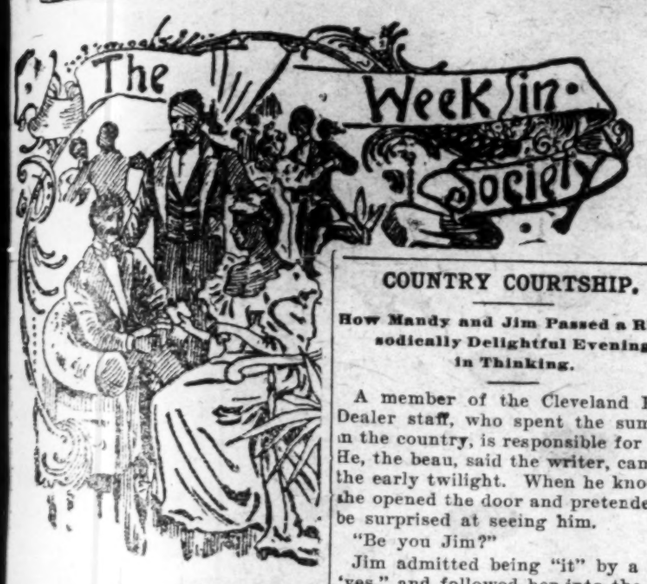
his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Thad Welch. The Welch-Best camp was near that of the Lippincott's. Young Best saw Miss Rippey and became a slave. Both were interested in art. Both were musicians. Both loved nature and natural moods as demonstrated in that famous valley of the beautiful. The little chapel in the Yosemite became the end of their Sunday walks, when both sang in the chapel choir.

There is only one ending to such a summer. The marriage day was set for July 28, and the Bridal Veil of the falls was chosen as the screen for the young woman's cheeks while the ceremony should be pronounced.

A motley crowd was there when the wedding party came to stand among the giant bowlders. The music was not "Lohengrin," but the thunder of falling waters. The couple went down the valley on a honeymoon trip.

Traits of the Kangaroo.

The big gray kangaroo of Australia measures about seven feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail. He can run faster than a horse, and clear 30 feet at a jump.



Mrs. Jennie Fleet Greeenr wife of Prof. R. T. Greener was in the city this week, the guest of Mrs. Gray.

Mr. M. B. Fleet fromely of this city brother of Prof. Belinie D. Fleet is in the city. He will leave Monday

Mrs. Charles R. Douglass has returned to the city from the East.

The new paper of W. Calvin Chase will be read before the John Wesly Lyceum Monday October 14, subject American Christian Civilization.

Recoraer Cheatham has returned from North Carolina where he has been on business.

There is to be a new social club organized.

Mr. Edward H. Deas of Darlington N. C., is in the city and will remain some time.

Attorney Perrie E. Frisby who has been quite ill at his home is able to resume his practice.

The Second Baptist Lyceum opens its season tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Ex-Congressmen George H. White will be the speaker, subject "The Times in Which we Live." Special music by choir and selected singers.

Mr. Clfford Lomax has returned from Philadelphia and resumed his studies at the Business High School.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Moore of 105 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Mamie R. to Mr. Wm, H. H. Terrell, Jr., of Washington, D. C., the wedding to take place on the 22, inst.

Monday evening last Mr. and Mrs. William Tolbert celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of the birth of their son, Lester Vernon Tolbert, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lancaster 117 D street southwest. Quite a large number of master Tolbert's youthtful companions were present and heartily enjoyed themselves. At ten o'clock about thirty of the juvenile guests repaired to the heavily laden table, at the head of which stood the young gentleman in whose honor the reception was given. By special request Lawyer W. C. Martin made a short but appropriate address in which he congratulated young Tolbert upon the physical, mental and social headway he had during the thirteen summers of his existence. While the lads and lasses were chatting and enjoying the good things on the table the orchestra played several familiar airs. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. C. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. William Tolbert, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Perry, Mrs. Ella V. Jackson, Mrs. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Procter, Miss J. Reed, Mr. Williams Garrison, Misses Lola and Charlotte Hicks, Miss Marie Garrison, Misses Ethel and Charlotte Weeks, Miss Maud Reed, Miss Maud Cole, Miss Alice Saunders, Raymond and Preston Middleton, Clarence and Fred Gardner, Edward Garrison, Philip, Hicks, Percy Crusoe, Harry Lancaster Prof. M. Bell, Mr. Richard Ware and Mr. Joseph Jones.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

A very deserving promotion, Miss M. E. Randolph from first to third grade.

Miss Mattie Bruce is welcomed at Slater Building.

Mrs. Millie Lewis has charge of the dress-making shop at Minor Normal.

Checks were not visible last Monday which caused many long faces in the school marm circle.

Mr. Bennie Washington thinks that the new Lovejoy Building the finest in the City and the teachers the best.

Mr. Francis Smith is twice his usual size, since his promotion.

The examination for special teachers last week brought forth one hundred and ninety-nine too many for the vacancies.

Night schools will open October 7.

Might Have Repented.

"John, I think I hear robbers in the house!"

"Don't say a word, dear; perhaps they are the ones who charged you $17 for your last hat, and perhaps they are going to bring some of the $17 back."—Yonkers Statesman.

In Chicago.

"Mrs. Wabash looks like such a loable woman."

"Lovable! I should say she was lovable! That's her long suit. She had five husbands in seven years!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Male Owner.

Jake—Here's an advertisement in th 'paper fer that dog you found. The man wot owns him offers a reward.

Jim—How d'ye know it's a man?

Jake—Th' paper says "no questions asked."—N. Y. Weekly.

COUNTRY COURTSHIP.

How Mandy and Jim Passed a Rhapsodically Delightful Evening in Thinking.

A member of the Cleveland Plain Dealer staff, who spent the summer in the country, is responsible for this. He, the beau, said the writer, came in the early twilight. When he knocked she opened the door and pretended to be surprised at seeing him.

"Be you Jim?"

Jim admitted being "it" by a curt 'yes," and followed her into the parlor. He sat down on a chair without leaning back, placed his hat in his lap and clasped his hands over his knees. She sat on the far side of the room with her hands lying one in the

HAVING A LOVELY TIME.

other. After a lapse of 14 minutes he opened the conversation:

"Folks well?"

"All 'cept pap; he's down with roomytiz."

Another long and ominous silence—perhaps 20 minutes.

"Goin' t' begin harvestin' t-morrer," he said.

"Dew tell! Must hev airly crops," from her.

Then the clock had the floor for another 17 minutes.

"Hoss is sick," she said.

"Wa'al, I'll be durn! Which un?" exclaimed Jim.

"Bay mare."

"Epp'zooticks?"

"Eppizooticks."

After this outburst nothing was said for 30 minutes.

"Goin' t' th' singin' skule Saturday night?" queried Jim.

"Nobuddy axt me," she said.

"I axes ye," said Jim, bravely.

"I'll go," she said.

Twenty-five minutes elapsed.

"Ole Boss hed a kaff," said Jim brightening.

"Law, me!" she said.

Twenty minutes passed. Then Jim unlocked his hands, put on his hat and stood up.

"Goin'?" she asked.

"Goin'," he said, and walked out on the porch. She followed him to the door and they both stood thus in silence for ten minutes.

"Must be after three," he said.

"Must be," she said.

"Good night, Mandy," he said.

"Good night, Jim," she said, and shut the door as he walked out of the yard.

And yet this is the twentieth century.

LITTLE BITS FROM ABROAD.

Smallpox is on the increase in France.

The forests of Great Britain are valued at £2,000,000.

The house of peers is 91 by 45 feet; the house of commons a trifle smaller.

May is the sunniest month of the year on an average in the south of England.

Germany's population has increased 12,300,000 in the last 30 years, and 4,065,000 in the last five years.

A few weeks ago an apothecary shop managed entirely by women—the first of its kind—was opened at St. Petersburg, Russia.

The establishment of an American bank in Berlin and London is contemplated. It is believed that this will open the way for American industrial undertakings and exports in the countries of the old world.

HATS WOMEN ARE WEARING.

Black and white and blue in hat trimming is a very good combination this year.

Low, flat hats, worn tilted forward over the face and the brim covered with long ostrich plumes, are all the fashion at present.

Children never look prettier than in bright red hats, and these are always good trimmed with field flowers. Trimmed with black they are also stylish.

"Floppy" soft hats are pretty with the rim softly falling in its natural way and then trimmed with a wreath of flowers with a bow of black velvet in the back.

A pretty little hat is of blue straw trimmed with daisies. It must be worn with a gown which it will suit. Daisies, the field flowers, are not good form with elaborate or dress toilets.

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THE AMERICAN HERALD is the official journal of the organization, a copy of which is sent to every member by mail at least once a month, that they may keep posted as to every detail of the work. It is published weekly and mailed to subscribers at $1 per year. It is brimful of interesting news matter (not a cheap patented sheet), edited on the most high-toned scale, and pains are taken that no unclean or objectionable items or advertisement are inserted in its columns. Advertising rates are as cheap as any first-class journal can afford, and made known on application.

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"And that is something, you know," pleasantly replied the wife of the mandarin, looking at her relative's ample understanding, "you couldn't possibly do."—Chicago Tribune.

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Suburbs—Yes, I know, but this one had her pocket picked on the train coming out, and lost both her purse and return ticket.—Brooklyn Life.

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Penelope—That was a fine masquerade ball, wasn't it?

Perdita—Wasn't it? I never saw you look so well in my life.—Detroit Free Press.

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"What is that?"

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TENETS OF ANARCHY

Expounded by Emma Goldman in a Recent Speech.

Remarks That Prompted Murderous Assault on President McKinley —Delivered on May 6, at Cleveland, O.

An address delivered in Cleveland, O., on May 6 by Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is believed to be largely responsible for the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

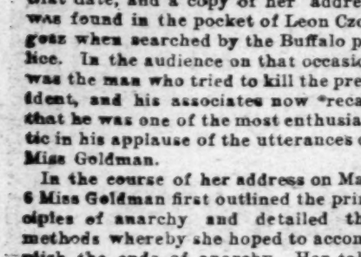
Miss Goldman spoke there twice on that date, and a copy of her address was found in the pocket of Leon Czolgosz when searched by the Buffalo police. In the audience on that occasion was the man who tried to kill the president, and his associates now recall that he was one of the most enthusiastic in his applause of the utterances of Miss Goldman.

In the course of her address on May 6 Miss Goldman first outlined the principles of anarchy and detailed the methods whereby she hoped to accomplish the ends of anarchy. Her talk was full of forceful passages, and some cases more notable for their strength than their elegance.

"Men under the present state of society," she said, "are mere products of circumstances. Under the galling yoke of government, ecclesiasticism, and a bond of custom and prejudice, it is impossible for the individual to work out his own career as he could wish. Anarchism aims at a new and complete freedom. It strives to bring about the freedom which is not only the freedom from within, but a freedom from without, which will prevent any man from having a desire to interfere in any way with the liberty of his neighbor.

"Vanderbilt says: 'I am a free man within myself, but the others be damned.' This is not the freedom we are striving for. We merely desire complete individual liberty, and this can never be obtained as long as there is an existing government.

"We do not favor the socialistic idea of converting men and women into mere producing machines under the eye of a paternal government. We go to the opposite extreme and demand



MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.
(Her Speech Prompted Czolgosz to Assault the President.)

the fullest and most complete liberty for each and every person to work out his own salvation upon any line that he pleases. The degrading notions of men and women as machines is far from our ideals of life.

"Anarchism has nothing to do with future governments or economic arrangements. We do not favor any particular settlement in this line, but merely ask to do away with the present evils. The future will provide these arrangements after our work has been done. Anarchism deals merely with social relations, and not with economic arrangement."

The speaker then deprecated the idea that all anarchists were in favor of violence or bomb throwing. She declared that nothing was further from the principles they support. She went on, however, into a detailed explanation of the different crimes committed by anarchists lately, declaring that the motive was good in each case, and that these acts were merely a matter of temperament.

Some men were so constituted, she said, that they were unable to stand idly by and see the wrong that was being endured by their fellow mortals. She herself did not believe in these methods, but she did not think they should be condemned in view of the high and noble motives which prompted their perpetration. She continued: "Some believe we should first obtain by force and let the intelligence and education come afterwards."

Miss Goldman did not hesitate to put forward a number of sentiments far more radical and sensational than any ever publicly advanced there. During Miss Goldman's lecture a strong detail of police was in the hall to keep her from uttering sentiments which were regarded as too radical. This accounts for the fact that the speaker did not give free rein to her thoughts on this occasion. By reason of anarchistic uprisings elsewhere it was thought best by the city officials to curb the utterances of the woman.

China's Christian Population.

The total number of Christians in China, according to the Catholic Champion, is 700,000, of whom more than 500,000 are Roman Catholics. At the present time the foreign missionaries number some 1,000 men, half of these being Roman Catholics, and 1,600 women, 900 being Roman Catholic sisters. The increase in the numbers, both of the foreign missionaries and the native Christians, has been very rapid of late.

Annual Pay of Governors.

The highest salary paid to governors is $10,000 by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Oregon and Vermont pay only $1,000.

A BEAUTIFUL ANIMAL.

Discovery of a Beautiful Mountain Sheep in the Wilds of the Klondike.

Gold is not the only treasure which has been discovered in the Klondike, for a new species of mountain sheep was recently found there, and, according to Mr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoological garden, "it may justly be regarded as the handsomest and most striking in color markings of all known species of the genus ovis."

Mr. Henry W. Brown, of Dawson City, presented the skin and skull of one of these sheep to the provincial museum in Victoria, B. C., and there Mr. Hornaday saw them during his recent trip through British Columbia. Mr. Brown

KLONDIKE MOUNTAIN SHEEP.
(Remarkably Beautiful Animal Discovered in the Frozen North.)

had supposed that the specimen was one of the so-called Stone's blacksheep, but Mr. Hornaday, whose attention was directed to it by Mr. John Fannin, curator of the provincial museum, saw at once that it represented a species absolutely new to science. Without further delay the sheep was named in honor of Mr. Fannin, who is a well-known authority on the animal life of the northwest, and in all future works the species will be known as ovis fannini.

The new sheep, which is also locally known as the saddle-backed and piebald sheep, is of a brownish gray color over the entire body, except on the head, neck, breast, abdomen, inside of forelegs and a small patch above the tail, where it is snowy white.

"The points of difference between ovis fannini and all other species of American ovidae are conspicuous," says Mr. Hornaday, "and it is remarkable that an animal so large and handsome and so strangely marked that its separate identity must be recognizable at a considerable distance should remain in North America undiscovered, and even unheard of, until the closing year of the nineteenth century. It is strange, indeed, that for so many years it has escaped the vigilant eyes of the Hudson Bay Fur company and its army of hunters and trappers."

ORIGIN OF OUR ARMY.

It Was Created and Articles of War Adopted by the Continental Congress in 1775.

In the month of June, 1775, the continental congress, in session at Philadelphia, passed three important resolutions, writes Gen. Francis V. Greene, in Scribner's. The first adopted and took over as a continental army the force of New England troops which, under the lead of Massachusetts, had assembled at Boston soon after the battles of Lexington and Concord; the second appointed George Washington

GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.
(His Success as an Author as Great as His Military Fame.)

"general and commander-in-chief of all the continental forces, raised or to be raised, for the defense of American liberty;" the third adopted "rules and regulations for the government of the army"—the articles of war, which, modified and amended from time to time, still govern the army and form the basis of the military law.

This was the origin of the American army. In the intervening 126 years nearly 5,000,000 men have worn its uniform; it has conducted with success five great wars, covering a period of 17 years, and numerous minor campaigns against Indians and Philippino insurgents; it has been the chief instrument in restoring order and inaugurating civil government after the war with Mexico and the war with Spain; from its ranks have come 11 of the 24 presidents of the United States and many hundreds of men occupying the highest civil offices, governors of states, senators and representatives in congress, cabinet ministers, ambassadors and judges of the most important courts.

For a people who have never sought war and have only resorted to it when reluctantly forced to do so, the army has filled a large place in our history.

ON A DYNAMITE SHIP

How a Modest Hero Fought a Fire Against Time.

A Deed That Even a Cynical Superintendent Admitted to Be Brave—Rare Self-Possession in Trying Circumstances.

In studying up the dangers of dynamite working for St. Nicholas Cleveland Moffett extracted from the superintendent of the works he visited an admission that a certain worker had once shown considerable bravery, though he didn't think the manufacture of explosives was an extra-hazardous employment.

He did not care to talk about dynamite—they never do. He did not think there was much to say, anyhow, except that people have silly notions about the danger. He had been working with dynamite now for 25 years, and never had an accident—that is, himself. Oh, yes; some men had been killed in his time, but not so many as in other occupations—not nearly so many as in railroading. Of course there was danger in dealing with any great force; the thing would run away with you now and then; but on the whole he regarded dynamite as a very well-behaved commodity, and much slandered.

"Then you think dynamite workers have no great need of courage?" I suggested.

"No more than others. Why should they? They work along for years, and nothing happens. They might as well be shoveling coal. And if anything does happen, it is over so quick that courage isn't much use."

Having said this, he hesitated a moment, and then, as if in a spirit of fairness, told of a certain man at the head of a nitroglycerin mill who on one occasion did do a little thing that some people called brave.

He wouldn't give the name of this "certain man," but I fancied I could guess it.

This nitroglycerin mill, it seems, was on the Pacific coast, whence they

PUTTING OUT THE FIRE.

used to ship the dynamite on vessels that loaded right alongside the yards. One day a mixing-house exploded, and hurled burning timbers over a vessel lying near that had just received a fresh cargo. Her decks were piled with boxes of explosives—wooden boxes, which at once took fire. When this "certain man" rushed down to the dock, the situation was as bad as could be. There were tons of dynamite ready to explode, and there was a hot fire eating deeper into the wood with every second. And all the men had run for their lives!

"Well," said the superintendent, "what this man did was to grab a bucket and line, and jump on the deck. Yes, it was burning; everything was burning. But he went to work lowering the bucket overside and throwing water on the flaming boxes. After awhile he put 'em out, and the dynamite didn't explode at all; but I guess it would have exploded in a very short time if he had kept away, for the wood was about burned through in several places. I know that's a true story, because, well—because I know it."

"Don't you call that man brave?" I asked.

The superintendent shook his head. "He was brave in that particular instance, but he might not have been brave at another time. You never can tell what a man will do in danger. It depends on how he feels or on how a thing happens to strike him. A man might act like a hero one day and like a coward another day, with exactly the same danger in both cases. There's a lot of chance in it. If that man I was telling you about had been up late the night before, or had eaten a tough piece of steak for breakfast, the chances are he would have run like the rest."

The Cow and the Camera.

Here is a sagacious cow that attended promptly to a little matter of business, and deserves a blue ribbon. At Bloomfield, N. J., the other day an amateur photographer stole a march on some girls as they were frolicking in a stream on the Dodd estate. The camera was all adjusted for an exposure, and the photographer ducked beneath the black cloth. A cow apparently took in the situation just in the nick of time, and bucked the camera fairly and sent it flying. Then she turned to the man and chased him over a rail fence, standing guard until the girls had donned their clothes and escaped.

Where Horses Are Weak.

The first animal to succumb to a very cold temperature is the horse.

BISHOP WAS SCARED.

Thrilling Ride Down a Steep Grade on a Handcar.

Venerable Churchman Has an Experience in Trying to Keep an Engagement — Guide of Car Swore at Him.

A recent ride of five miles on a handcar by Bishop F. Dubs, head of the United Evangelical church of the United States, was novel for a bishop, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun from Reading, Pa.

The well-known churchman, who is now past 65 years old, came on from Chicago on his annual visitation. He had preached at the Adamstown camp meeting and was booked to appear at an important business meeting of the church in Reading. The bishop took the steam cars for Reading, but when half way the engine was derailed and all further progress was blocked.

To one of the train employes, Bobby Wahl, fell the lot of bringing the mail through to Reading. The wreck had occurred at a high place and it was known that a smaller car might be run to Mohnsville by gravity, where trolley communications could be had. The railroad man procured a handcar, put the mail on and was about starting, when an elderly, white-bearded man of giant build asked whether he could ride along.

"All right," said the railroader, "but you've got to take the chances, old man." The bishop quietly smiled and said he would, and was amused because he was not known to the conductor of the handcar. They were off quickly and as the car gained momentum it dashed down the incline rapidly. The bishop could not maintain an upright position, no matter how much he tried to by stiffening his legs and propping himself. The handcar swayed from side to side and the man at the brake grasped the wheel with both hands and kept his eyes well ahead.

As the truck dashed down a steep grade, making a great deal of noise,

"DON'T RUN SO FAST."

the bishop had to take off his hat. His silvery locks and beard fluttered in the breeze. Then he sat down. Next he lay flat with the mail bag for a pillow. The ride had become fast and furious.

"Don't go so fast, young man," said the bishop, as he turned about, not relishing the hard floor of the hand car. Next he tried to sit up.

"Go slower," said the bishop.

On went the car at 30 miles an hour and swaying from side to side.

"Run slower," appealed the bishop, but the truck went on.

Then the bishop asked to get off, but Wahl was too much in a hurry. He could not stop. The bishop looked over the side of the car and saw a deep, wooded ravine with sharp rocks pointing up at him.

"Don't run so fast," appealed the venerable churchman. "I tell you, go slower, or we'll be killed."

Finally the railroader, unable to maintain silence and temper any longer, answered:

"I wish you'd keep still. How the hell do you expect I'm going to get this mail through by any slow running!"

The bishop held on and exclaimed:

"Don't swear, young man! don't swear. You'll never go to Heaven."

The railroader then remembered that he went to church, regretted his temper and kept still. The truck flew on around sharp curves, which jolted and swayed the car, threatening to roll the bishop off.

"Keep still, old man, and we'll get there all right, but I tell you to keep still and don't bother me!" said Wahl.

Then the bishop was quiet and held on to the flat side of the car, shut his eyes and trusted in Heaven, as the car rattled and slammed down the hillsides and over trestles, crossing ravines and through meadows, until finally Mohnsville was reached and the bishop was safely delivered.

"There, I guess you're all right," said Wahl, tossing the mailbag to an official. "This is business, you know. S'long," and he and the bishop separated. The churchman wiped the dust from his face, stepped aboard a trolley car and "get there" in time to meet his engagement.

Delightful Bit of Metaphor.

While lauding the young men of his country an English clergyman uttered this mixed metaphor: "The young men of England are the backbone of the British empire. What we must do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."

Hint for American Solons.

When a dog in Japan disturbs the neighbors by barking at night, its owner is arrested and sentenced to work a year for the disturbed neighbors. The dog never barks again, for he is at once put to death.

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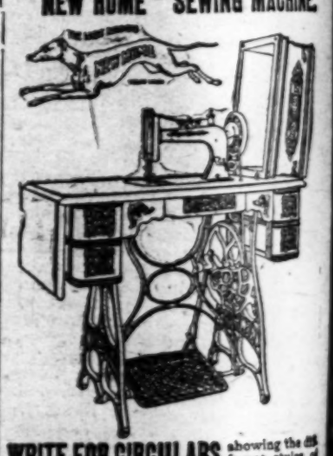
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CLEVELAND, O.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Young ladies who are in public service should be reserved and polite.

F. B. Don't think that you are "all of it" simply because one chances to complim nt you.

Some friendship is like new clothes, made to wear out.

L. E. You allowed your friend to know too well how much you thought of him. Men like to seek rather than to be sought.

Mabel. Because a person does wrong, don't think that he will always do so. Many a man goes to degradation and shame, simply because he is so dreadfully abused at his first wrong doing. A little gentle talk and reasoning some times, goes further than abuse and is far more lasting.

C. C. Don't attempt to write a speech or run a column, except you can write a composition on common sense.

"Some folks have a way of declaring that the first year of married life is the most trying," writes Edward Book in the October Ladies Home Journal. "But where one gets a close knowledge of several families the conviction is brought home that the trying period lies beyond the first year. I should fix it rather at the third pear, when the pretty trousseau is showing wear and needs replendishing, when the wedding presenas have lost their lustre, and this thing has won out and that thing has to be replaced; when a little family is growing up aud doctor's bills are introduced into the family reckoning. That is the trying period when interests are apt to become very close. Likewise calculations. Then it is that the saving of the comparatively care-free and less expensive first year of married life comes in handy, or is sadly missed if the income was then lived up to in unnecessary buying and foolish entertaining. A great deal of happiness in this world is wrecked by debt, and generally the debt could have been avoided if a little more care and common sense had been exercised."

Amee. You should always be careful in your talk.

E. M. It is to be regretted that your sorrows multify. Hope on and keep in touch with true and reliable friends.

E. T. Don't allow yourself to be used by any one. Then again don't believe every thing people say to you. Have some judgement of your own.

E. F. The moment some people are convinced that they can't use you to their own advantage, they will seek some others for friends.

Don't permit a young man to smoke in your company.

M. M. Let dressing be an incident to your livlihood.

Ida. A prudent girl will save her earnings and keep in touch with those who are her best friends. It is a dangerous thing to change old friends for new ones.

In a letter written by Miss Alcott in 1862 to her "Laurie," which is one of many published for the first time in The Ladies' Home Journal for October she thus describes an interesting event of that year: "We had a grand Masque in March, when 400 people appeared in fine costumes and had a merry time. * * I was a 'Monk,' and no one knew me even after we unmasked for a black beard and cowl changed me into a jolly frair and made great fun. The boys called me 'sir,' pushed me round in the dressing room, and asked me to tie and pin them up, supposing I was a man, and the girls flirted in earnest till I took off my beard, when they shouted."

It is unwise to impose upon a good friend.

Nellie think kindly of your mother. Don't take sides with those who dislike her because it is wrong. She must be a deceiving girl to betray the confidence of a mother no matter what she may be.

T. M. The best girl in the world may be deceived, no matter how careful she may be. You should always be on the look out no matter how pretentious one may be towards you. False friendship comes in the form of the false pretense.

B. M. Be positive and resolute and then you will be respected.

I. T. It is not the so called friend that you must trust. A good friend never tires.

E. O. You can always tell how much you are respected, by the opposite sex. You can readily find out the moment one comes in your company.

Always watch the over polite man.

One who always has something to tell you, should be watched.

Don't be talkative but a good listner.

Don't dress like a pencock.

A becoming hat will look well always.

Keep your home cheerful.

Don't go in suspicious places and then you will not have your name defiled.

Don't allow famliarity from any one.

Girls are peculiar no matter how well they are treated.

Be honest it will pay the long run.

Young girls should keep away from fresh married women.

Some married women rather have the company of young girls. Don't trust them.

THE FRAIL HAMMOCK

Solomon Considereth Its Deceit at Some Length.

Decideth That It Is a Delusion and a Snare and Some Other Things—Reduceth Proud Man to Humble Sight.

Thus writeth Josh Wink, the Solomon of the Baltimore American:

Consider now the hammock, how it lurketh like a snare

To grab the unsuspecting man and throw him in the air.

Yea, verily, the hammock hath a look of innocence, but it may take the strongest man and throw him to the fence.

The hammock hangeth to the trees with meek and humble look,

And tempteth foolish man until he someth with a book,

And climbeth in and stretcheth out and openeth the page,

And then the wicked hammock getteth up its fiercest rage.

It turneth like a serpent, and it taketh such a clutch

Upon the feeble victim that he gaspeth very much.

It whirleth him about the air and swingeth him around, and when he opes his eyes again he's lammed upon the ground.

O, surely, surely, this is so, yet over him the while

The hammock swayeth quietly and seemeth then to smile.

But yet again the man doth get within the hammock there, and thinketh he will read the book and banish all dull care,

And then again the hammock jumps before a page he's read,

And ere he knoweth what is up he standeth on his head.

Yea, verily, and then again a hammock in the shade

Will cunningly exert itself and lure a foolish maid

To seek to rest within its folds, and when she sitteth in

The hammock, it will almost seem to wear a happy grin.

It seizeth on the maiden fair and chuckleth at her shriek,

THE MAID REGAINS HER BREATH.

And landeth her upon her neck before she tries to speak;

She spraineth both her dainty wrists and moaneth: "O, alas!"

And findeth that her pompadour is eluttered up with grass.

And all the while the hammock sways with truly pleasant gall,

And seemeth to inquire of her: "Good sakes! Did some one fall?"

O, yes, my son, and on a time when Cupid holds his sway,

And some enamored youth comes round to learn the happy day,

'Tis then the hammock acteth worst, for it will hold the twain

Until impassioned murmurs mark the courtship of the swain,

And then the hammock taketh them and in the air doth hump,

And giveth both their foolish heads a most terrific bump.

And slingeth them about the place until it getteth tired,

And when it weareth at last across the yard they're fired;

The man descendeth in a heap upon the garden walk;

The maid hath hairpins in her eyes, and is too mad to talk;

And then the wicked hammock waits in most unholy glee

To hear the racket that it knows is very sure to be;

For when the maid regains her breath she rises to her feet,

And voweth that the man himself is full of all deceit,

And that he pulled it down himself, and that she never more

Will see his face, and wisheth that he'd gone an hour before,

And that she'll never, never, be his bonnie blushing bride,

And so he getteth to his feet and far away doth ride.

My son, beware the hammock when it swings itself aright,

For it can make the proudest man a truly humble sight.

Her Age.

"How old are you, Frau Pleichinger?"

"Has Frau von Wiesinger given her age, your honor?"

"Certainly."

"Very well—then put me down as two years younger than she!"—Der Floh.

FRANK W. HACKETT.

Although Very Reticent, He Was the Foremost Official Figure in the Schley Inquiry.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank Warren Hackett, who was the foremost official figure in the proceedings concerning the Schley investigation, is an old officer of the navy and is well known to the fighting men and the engineers of the department. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., April 11, 1841, and is a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1861. During the civil war he was assistant paymaster in the navy, attached to the U. S. S. Miami when Lieut. Flusser was

HON. FRANK W. HACKETT.
(Assistant Secretary of the Navy Department.)

killed in an engagement with the Albemarle at Plymouth, N. C. He studied law at Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar in 1866 and began practice at Boston. He acted as private secretary to Caleb Cushing, counsel before the Geneva tribunal in 1872, and on his return to the United States opened a law office in Washington. When in college Mr. Hackett contributed several articles to Harvard Magazine, and while in the navy he wrote short stories for the Knickerbocker Magazine. Later he furnished a series of humorous articles to Punchinello over the signature of Sarsfield Young. He has lectured on different topics, one subject being "Hoaxes." He is deeply interested in local history and biography, and is a frequent contributor to magazines on the subject of Portsmouth and its early history. For many years he has written for the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. He was appointed assistant secretary of the navy in April, 1900, upon the retirement of Mr. Allen, who has just resigned the governorship of Porto Rico.

HARD ON WELLINGTON.

Union League Club of Baltimore Expels Senator for Slighting Remarks on McKinley.

The Union league of Baltimore, the leading republican club of Maryland, has expelled George Wellington from membership because of his statement that he had no sympathy with President McKinley.

The night after the shooting of the president Senator Wellington was asked for an expression on the attempted assassination. He replied by stating that he had no statements to make, as he and the president were enemies, and as he could not say anything good of him he would say nothing bad. When further questioned on the subject Senator Wellington said: "McKinley has not treated me right,

SENATOR GEORGE WELLINGTON.
(Expelled from Baltimore Union League Club for Talking Too Much.)

and I have no sympathy or respect for him."

The Union league promptly took the matter up, Senator Wellington having been one of the original members. A special meeting of the board of governors was held, and by unanimous vote resolutions were passed expelling the senator and stating that the club had heard with loathing of his utterances.

While the club is a republican organization, it has some democratic members who joined because of its social features. It is therefore stated that the expulsion could not be on political grounds, but was because the senator had violated the laws of humanity. Wellington is the first member of the Union league to be expelled. The league has a membership of 2,000.

Bicycle Wedding in England.

A bicycle wedding took place in Norfolk, England. The bride and bridegroom, bridesmaids and guests, making a party of about 20, all rode to the church on gayly-decorated machines. The bride was in spotless white, nor were the orange blossoms and the veil left out. The bridesmaids, also in white, were crowned with wreaths of pink roses. Fortunately, Dame Nature smiled on the scene.

HAS A FINE RECORD.

Admiral Ramsay, Third Member of the Schley Court.

Was Not Engaged in the Spanish War and Has Never Expressed an Opinion — Satisfactory to Both Sides.

The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry, caused by the retirement of Rear Admiral Howison, who was challenged for cause, has been filled by the detail of Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, retired.

In the selection of Admiral Ramsay the department adhered to its original purpose of securing an officer who had not been actively identified with the Spanish war. Admiral Ramsay retired four years ago last April, and has made his home in Washington.

Admiral Ramsay, was the immediate predecessor of Admiral Crowninshield as chief of the navigation bureau of the navy department. He was born in the District of Columbia, but was appointed from Pennsylvania to the naval academy as midshipman October 5, 1850. When the civil war broke out he was a lieutenant on the sloop of war Saratoga in the African squadron, but as soon as he became lieutenant commander, in 1862, he was transferred to the Mississippi squadron, and in command of the ironclad Choctaw took part in nearly all of the naval engagements in the lower Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. With a battery of three heavy guns mounted on scows he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and later was placed in command of the third division of the Mississippi squadron. His record is full of engagements with guerrillas and confederate batteries, and of expeditions headed by him up the Red river, the Black river and elsewhere, in the Mississippi and gulf waters. He was transferred to the North Atlantic squadron in '64 and '65, in command of the Unadilla, and was in the thickest of the fight at Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson, the Cape Fear forts and finally at the capture of Richmond.

Since the war his principal work has been as superintendent of the

REAR ADMIRAL RAMSAY.
(Third Member of the Schley Naval Court of Inquiry.)

naval academy, chief of the bureau of navigation, ordnance work at the navy yards, and various ship commands, including the Boston, one of the first vessels of the new navy. In 1889 he became commodore, and in the same year was appointed to the navigation bureau as chief, a position filled by him until the date of his retirement—April 5, 1897, with 16 years and 9 months' sea service.

Admiral Ramsay succeeded Admiral Sampson as superintendent of the naval academy, and he established so many important reforms in the institution that his administration is especially noteworthy in its history. His term covered a period of five years and was marked by one of the few rebellions which have every happened at the naval academy among the cadet battalion. Admiral Ramsay displayed great firmness and the culprits were made to suffer heavily.

The revolt was remarkable because it involved the first or highest class, was regarded as a serious infraction of the naval laws, and rendered every cadet liable to dismissal. Instead of losing their commissions, all the members of the class were imprisoned on the station ship Santee, deprived of all privileges and otherwise made to pay the penalty of fractiousness. The cadets insisted at the time, when questioned why they rebelled, that Admiral Ramsay had ordered all of their heads shorn in order to procure hair for the mortar used in building a new residence for the superintendent. The real reason was objection to some order of the superintendent.

During Admiral Ramsay's administration at Annapolis a congressional investigation was talked of, owing to reports that Cadet Strang had been killed by hazing and that his tormentors had rolled him down hill in a barrel with spikes driven through the sides. Strang died from other causes, and it was clearly proved by investigation that he had never been hazed.

In the early part of the 70's Admiral Ramsay was naval attache at London. He afterward commanded the Trenton, then one of the finest ships of the navy, which was later lost on the shores of Samoa during the great hurricane of 1889.

Admiral Ramsay was married 26 years ago to Miss McMahon, a sister of Judge Martin McMahon, of New York city, and has one son, Paymaster M. M. Ramsay, in the navy.

A well-preserved man of 66 years of age, with delicate, refined features, and clear gray eyes, and an erect bearing, Admiral Ramsay still bears the reputation which he earned many years ago, of being one of the handsomest men of the navy.

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JOTTINGS OF THE POETS.

The Rules That Failed.

He longed to live a hundred years,
And turned from dissipation;
He managed daily to indulge
In proper recreation;
He never drank nor smoked nor chewed,
He husbanded his powers
And never varied from his rule
Of keeping proper hours.

He made a study of the forms
And mysteries of diet;
He shunned the busy marts of trade,
To live in peace and quiet;
He wore hygienic hats and shoes,
Hygienic shirts and collars—
He'd ne'er have slept without fresh air,
For twenty thousand dollars.

He might have lived a hundred years,
As he so much desired,
If he had not lain down one day
And suddenly expired.
They rubbed his hands, they called his name,
Alas! he would not rally—
He and a sturdy William goat
Had frolicked in an alley.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Nature's Voices.

No false note ever strikes in Nature's music,
Pure melody in every tone, the strain
Of harmony is in its depths, the sweetness
Of brook, of wind, and patter of the rain.

A drowsy sense of comfort in the lapping
Of waves upon the beach. A grand, deep strain
Of organ in the long, majestic clapping
Of thunder, rumbling in the lightning's train.

The hum of bees, the insects in the meadow
Beating their wings in tones as sharp and shrill
As tree toads utter in the falling shadow,
The happy songs of birds; all charm and thrill.

A thousand voices touch our hearts and senses,
From faintest echo in a cave, to roar
Of ocean rushing in bewildering fury
To gather in his arms the waiting shore.
—Claire K. Alden, in Farm Journal.

Peace.

The heart where peace abides is like the ocean
Whose depths the surface storms can never move,
But still abides in deep, unruffled quiet,
For all the foam-flecked waves that roll above.

The heart where peace abides is like the heaven.
The limped dome where clouds in sullen might
May come and go; but through each rift appearing
The blue shines forth the same serene and bright.

Oh, send our hearts this blessed peace, great Father!
That thus endowed and cheered through Thy dear love,
This life becomes to us, Thy faulty children,
A foretaste of the better life above—
—Miss E. H. Warner, in N. Y. Observer.

Harvest Song.

Summer all is pleasure past,
Summer charm is a tale that's told;
Days of reaping have come, at last.
Days of ripeness and days of gold;
Down the meadow-way, glad and strong,
Love comes singing his harvest song.

Love is brown with his harvest toil.
Brown and brawny of limb is he,
Master strong in the garden moil,
Lord of pasture, and plant and tree;
Treasure-burdened, he plods along,
Singing brightly his harvest song.

And in answer the autumn breeze
Sings a pleasant and fair refrain,
Through the boughs of the orchard trees,
O'er the fields of the waving grain.
Hark, the echoes about him throng—
Nature's singing her harvest song.
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in Farm Journal.

Causes of Comfort.

Petted Wife — This old-fashioned chair is delightfully antique, but very uncomfortable. I don't see how your mother could like it.

Husband (mildly)—I presume she was usually tired when she sat down.
—N. Y. Weekly.

Cynical.

"I wonder if there really is any honor among thieves?"

"Certainly not. Thieves are just as bad as other people."—Philadelphia Press.

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Don't fail to subscribe for THE BEE.

Deanwood mission at Deanwood, D. C., is rapidly growing in interest and membership, The religious work is in charge of Mr. John Anderson, and the Sunday School in charge of Mr. Eugene T. Broadus. Both of these gentlemen are residents of Deanwood and owners of valuable real estate there The officers of the Sunday School are Mr. E. T. Broadus, superintendent, Mr. Lewis Pearce, assistant superintendent, Mrs. Emma Johnson, secretary, and Mr. Joseph Mason assistant. Mrs. Lucy Broadus and Mrs. Courtney Bombry are assistant teachers. The organization of this mission is largely due to Mrs. M. J. Bombry, who, February last, opened the doors of her home where the little band of workers met for several months. Sunday afternoon last at 3 o'clock the Sunday school was addressed by lawyer W. C. Martin for the quarterly just ceased and the splendid progress made by the classes was attested by their prompt and correct replies. At the special instance of the superintendent Miss Loula Coleman acted as organist while he directed the musical exercises which were highly creditable. There are over thirty pupils on the roll of membership and the work of Mr. Broadus and his faithful assistants deserved much praise. This mission is in need of books, a stove and some other paraphernalia essential to the sucess of such work and person desiring to make contributions could do so by sending the same to Mr. E.T. Broadus Deanwood, D. C.

Tuskegee, Ala., Sept 24.—Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has given out a statement in reference to the asasssination of President McKinley, in which he says:

"In all sincerity, I want to ask, Is Czolgosz alone guilty? Has not the entire nation had a part in this greatest crime of the century? What is anarchy but a defiance of law, and has not the nation reaped what it has been sowing? According to records, 2,516 persons have been lynched in the United States during the past sixteen years. There are or have been engaged in this anarchy of lynching nearly 125,800 persons.

"To check the present tendency, it seems to me there are two duties that face us. First, for all classes to unite in an earnest effort to create such a public sentiment as will make crime disappear, and especially is it needful that we see that there is no idle dissolute, purposeless class permitted in our midst.

"Second, for all to unite in a brave effort to bring criminals to justice, and where a supposed criminal is, found to see that he has a fair, patient legal trial.

"Let us heed the words of our departed and beloved chief, as he lay upon his dying bed, referring to his murderer: 'I hope he will be treated with fairness.'

"If William McKinley, as he was offering up his life in behalf of the nation, could be brave enough, thoughtful and patriotic enough to request that his assailant should be fairly and honestly tried and punished, sure I we can afford to heed the lesson."

One would naturally think that the chief executive of so great a nation as ours would not only be exempt from some obligations which fall upon the average citizen, but would enjoy certain privileges peculiar to the highest office within the gift of the people. This is not the case, however. The fact that the President of the United States is the only law-abiding and reason posessing citizen thereof whom custom holds a prisoner within limited bounds is brought out very forcibly by John Elfreth Watkins, Jr., in an interesting article on "Some Things the President Does Not Do" in the October Ladies' Home Journal. It shows that in the spending of his leisure time the President is more restricted than the janitor who daily empties his waste-basket. For he must not leave the country, even for a day. This is an old, unwritten law. Neither can he go aboard a foreign warship, even when anchored in our harbors and when flying the colors of a friendly State, or make a formal call upon any one except a President-elect, an ex-President, a President of a foreign State or a reigning monarch visiting our capital. He must not receive any but intimate friends on Sunday, or occupy other than the seat of honor at any formal dinner. He must never occupy the left side of a carriage seat, or cross the threshold of a foreign embassy's residence in Washington, for that is foreign ground. These are only a few of the many laws with which custom restricts our Presidents.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

New York has now 60,000 telephone stations, which rank it as the largest of the world's city telephone systems.

The Rontgen rays are now used as a test for death, the body after death being far more opaque to them than during life.

The malaptecurus, a fish only eight inches long, can develop a shock of 200 volts of electricity in the two-thousandth part of a second.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, says that, according to experiments conducted by Mr. H. Janssen on Mount Blanc, it is not necessary to erect poles for stringing telephone and telegraph wires in snow-covered countries. If the snow is several inches thick it serves as a good insulator; the wires can simply be laid down and be ready for transmission of messages. The consul general adds that similar experiments with equally favorable results were made on Mount Aetna.

DIPLOMATIC STROKE.

How a Young Chicago Husband Settled a Controversy Which Came Near Being Dangerous.

"I used to think," said Mrs. Wellstead, who had just returned from a visit to the zoo, "that I would rather be happy in a cottage than miserable in a palace."

"Well," Dickie Wellstead replied, "don't you feel that way still?"

"No," his young wife answered. 'I've changed my mind. I don't want you to think, Dickie, that I've ceased to love you, but I must give up that old idea concerning the cottage and the palace. To-day I saw a splendid lioness caged up in a costly building.

"WHY?" SHE DEMANDED, ANGRILY.

She was not happy. One could see that in her sad eyes, even if she had not kept pacing to and fro along the bars, as unhappy lions do. Then I thought of a big, spotted pig they had where I used to visit in the country. It would lie around in its miserable pen and enjoy itself all day long. It was thoroughly happy. Ah, Dickie, I'd rather be the unhappy lioness in the splendid cage."

He sat for a moment in deep thought. They had been married less than a year, and he had not really had a chance as yet to do the great things he was going to do for her sake, and with her as his guiding star. He knew, however, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that it would be useless to try to get her to listen to reason, because Edith Caldwell's husband had just made her a present of an automobile that cost $1,500. Charley Caldwell had a rich father, but that made no difference now. Before they were married Daisy Wellstead had just as much as Edith, hence it was not a hard matter for Dickie to guess why his darling was dissatisfied with her lot. Finally he said:

"But you never could be a lioness anyway, you know."

"Why?" she angrily demanded. "Do you mean to insinuate that I am a—"

"Because," he interrupted, "you are only a shy, graceful little dear."

So she fell into his arms and the trouble was over—for the time being.

ROMANCE OF A MAID.

She Looked So Pretty When Dressed Up in Style That Milady's Son Fell in Love with Her.

Because an English baroness some time ago tried one of her new sealskin jackets on her maid and then called on her son to admire the garment, the prospective marriage of the heir of one of the oldest baronies in England to a simple serving maid is the gossip of half the kingdom.

Lady K—, handsome, sedate and proud of her family tree, had pur-

HE THOUGHT HER BEAUTIFUL.

chased a new sealskin. Wishing to see the effect of it on other shoulders, she called to her maid to put the garment on and be inspected. At the moment the heir to the baronial estates knocked at his mother's door and stepped into the room.

"I'm trying the effect on Bertha," said the mother, beaming. "Don't you think it beautiful?"

"Indeed, I do," returned the young man, so much in earnest that his mother looked up with a quizzical face.

Bertha had looked up, too, to catch the young man's dancing eyes. The look brought the color to her cheeks. For the first time the young man had noticed the girl's shapely shoulders, that her hair was a beautiful shade of golden brown when it was not disfigured by a cap, that her teeth were perfect, and that the rose color in her cheeks was most becoming.

That was the beginning last January. The end is near at hand. Lady K— is still furious, but Hon. John K— is firm, and his wife will have unquestioned position in English society.

TO COMBAT ANARCHY

National Prison Congress Will Engage in the Work.

Maj. McClaughry, Once Chicago's Police Chief, Talks About His Experience with Emma Goldman and Others.

The national prison congress which meets at Kansas City beginning November 9, will make anarchy the paramount subject of discussion. The congress is composed of wardens, chaplains and other prison officials. It is one of the most important bodies of its kind in the world. It will be attended by the most noted phrenologists and criminologists of America. The meeting will last for several days, and the death of the president at the hands of an anarchist will make the question of anarchy the supreme topic of discussion, and without doubt the discussions and conclusions of the Kansas City sessions will have great weight in the international disposition to do away with anarchy and the followers of that melancholy and perverse system of thought.

Maj. R. W. McClaughry, former chief of police of Chicago, and now warden of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, was at the Midland hotel at Kansas City the other day, and with him was L. D. Drake, superintendent of the reformatory at Boonville. It was these two men who were largely instrumental in securing for Kansas City the convention of the prison wardens.

It will be recalled that Maj. McClaughry was chief of police in Chicago a few years after the hanging of the anarchists there, following upon the Haymarket tragedy. Anarchy was rife in that city. Maj. McClaughry then knew the Goldman woman well, as he knew intimately the several score active anarchists of that city, who formed the tiger-like "central group." In his capacity as chief of police he had to deal with their ravings, their public meetings and their plottings. After the world's fair, in 1893, he resigned his office to take charge of the Illinois reformatory. For several years Maj. Mc-

MAJ. R. W. M'CLAUGHRY.
(Warden of the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth.)

Claughry has been warden of the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary.

"I know Emma Goldman," he said to a Kansas City Times reporter. "She is a very ladylike person; finely educated, of prepossessing appearance and a person of power. In Chicago we then tried not to dignify the anarchist movement by making arrests. We simply watched them and preserved order at their meetings. There were then about 25 or 30 leading anarchists in the central group, and probably 3,000 to 5,000 in the city.

"Something will have to be done to control the anarchists. Of course, after the lamentable death of President McKinley, the question of anarchy will assume a paramount place in the discussions of the prison congress."

Both Mr. Drake and Maj. McClaughry were vehement in their aspersions against anarchists. They said the sessions of the Kansas City prison congress might evolve a plan that would be practicable to handle these enemies of society. At all events, the deliberations of the congress will have much weight in the earnest discussion of the matter, and inasmuch as this will be the first formal body of its kind to take the matter up, it can readily be foreseen that its deliberations and conclusions will attract world wide attention.

About 300 delegates from penal and reformatory institutions all over the country will attend the congress. Many others who are interested in prison reform, in the subject of anarchy and like questions, are also expected to be present. The congress will convene on Saturday, November 9, and will last until the following Wednesday.

Mr. Drake and Maj. McClaughry said that probably one question to be considered was that of admitting newspapers into jails and penitentiaries. Heretofore they have been rigidly excluded, except in those instances where they were admitted after they had been "expurgated" of all criminal news. The idea is growing steadily to let prisoners have the papers. The "lock step" will also be considered.

In discussing the president's death, Maj. McClaughry said he had observed that eastern newspapers had suggested that Senator Wellington, of Maryland, should be impeached for his unfortunate remarks about the president. Maj. McClaughry suggests that the senator be ostracized by his colleagues. If they were to "cut" him, and address or deal with him only when absolutely necessary, his punishment would be supreme and sufficient.

LEGAL NOTICE.

E. M. HEWLETT, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the 9th day of September, 1901.

John T. Thornton vs Ida Thorton } No. 22,397 Equity Doc. 50

On motion of the plaintiff, by E. M. Hewlett his solictor, it is ordered that the defendant, Ida Thorton, cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. The object of this suit is for a divorce from the bond of marriage, on the ground of desertion. This order is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and Washington Bee, once a week for three consecutive weeks.

By the Court, T. H. Anderson, Justice, etc.
True Copy Test, J. R. Young, Clerk etc.
By M. A. Clancy, Assistant Clerk, etc.

THOMAS L. JONES, ATTORNEY

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the 25th day of September, 1901.

Benjamin F. Petway vs Mary Petway } No. 22,342 Equity Doc. 50.

On motion of the complainant, by Thomas L. Jones his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendant Mary Petway cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occuring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. The object of this suit is to secure a decree of divorce from the defendant on the ground of desertion. This order is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee, once a week for three successive weeks, prior to said rule day.

By the Court, E. F. Bingham Chief Justice, etc.
True Copy test. J. R. Young, Clerk, etc.
By M. A. Clancy, Assistant, Clerk.

If Jean Were Here.

I know the world is picturesque;
I hold its shyest daisies dear,
And there'd be one on this my desk
If Jean were here.

I know the summer sweet would wring
A song from out the shadows drear,
And there would be a heart to sing,
If Jean were here.

I know that where these shadows flit,
And life's burden, hard to bear,
I would thank God for all of it
If Jean were here.

And though I lift not from earth's sod
Eyes to a Heaven Faith fashions clear,
These lips might bless the Unknown God
If Jean were here!
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Happiness.

I would not care to sit upon
A throne if none could share
The glory of my state with me
Or shout in thankfulness to see
Me wisely ruling there.

I would not care for millions if
I ne'er might hear the praise
Of others who accounted me
Their greatest friend and happily
Trod newer, fairer ways.

I would not care to gaze upon
Earth's grandest scene, to see
Another fair day dawn if there
Could be no others who might share
It and be glad with me.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Captains of High Purpose.

Let timid sailors homeward fare,
Let fearsome phophets cry "alack!"
When captains of high purpose dare,
There is no turning back.

The charm of indirection lures
The flotsam drift on ocean wide—
Adventurers, whose hope endures
Just to a change of tide.

But, here and there, there sail life's seas
Stout hearts that strive to weather all;
Nor stormy doubt nor calm's long ease
Their faith shall overhaul.
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in "Success."

Life in Six Chapters.

CHAPTER I.
Born.
CHAPTER II.
Bred.
CHAPTER III.
Engaged.
CHAPTER IV.
Wed.
CHAPTER V.
Worried.
CHAPTER VI.
Dead.
—Town Topics.

TAKES PLACE OF HORSE.

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William Bodenburg, a farmer living in the outskirts of the little town of Bryan, O., needed a horse this spring, but had none among his live stock.

DICK AND HIS MASTER.

But as he was determined to have a saddle and buggy animal of some kind, he started to experiment with a big brindle steer. Within a month he had "Pacing Dick" broken so that he drove splendidly in harness, and even went well under saddle. "Dick" is guided with a bit, exactly as is a horse, and Mr. Bodenburg declares that he can cover a long stretch of country road quite as rapidly as the average farm horse. In addition he has qualities which make him an almost ideal animal for family use. Thus, a traction engine or a threshing machine, which would frighten an ordinary horse into spasms, has no effect at all on "Dick," who is quite ready to poke his inquisitive nose into the machinery. He has learned to trot and to pace, and, though the rack and single-foot are as yet beyond him, Mr. Bodenburg does not think it would be hard to teach him any desired gait. When society women get tired of the new fad of driving mules Mr. Bodenburg intends to suggest steers as a novelty.

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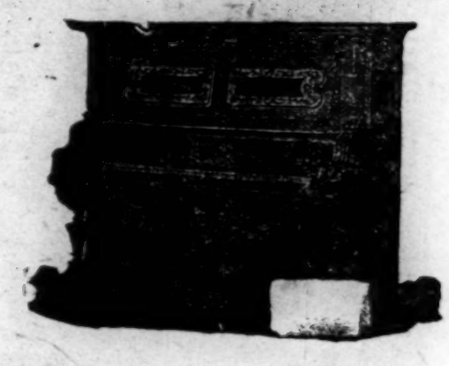

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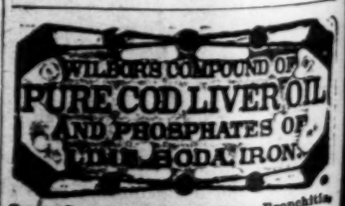

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Set out young fruit trees and plants every year.

In transplanting no manure should be placed in direct contact with the roots.

The value of an orchard depends very much on the proper selection of the varieties.

Raspberry plants should be set out at the very first favorable opportunity in the spring.

The pear tree is more liable to disease than any other fruit tree, unless we except the peach.

In manuring the orchard remember that the roots of the trees extend as far out as the branches.

All the fruit trees should be carefully labeled, so that the owner may know what he possesses.

If the fruit trees need pruning, it is easier to prune as soon as the necessity shows than after years of neglect.

Unless needed for the purpose of propagation it is best to keep the suckers from around the raspberry and blackberry bushes.

The commercial orchardist who plants too many varieties makes a mistake; better select a few of the best that do well in your locality.

---

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